The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

The Engagement Near Ream's Station.

Details of the Battle of Friday.

DESPERATE ONSET OF THE ENEMY.

OUR FORCES AT FIRST DRIVEN BACK.

The Enemy Finally Repulsed and the Ground Regained.

The Weldon Railroad Still Firmly Held.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Our losses at the fight at the Weldon Railroad, on Friday afternoon, were greater than heretofore reported.

The number of prisoners taken by the rebels is now put down at 1,500.

It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being in their shelter-tents at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling for several hours previously.

The rebels first appeared about noon on the right of the road, in front of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, but this was evidently a feint, or for the purpose of feeling our lines.

About three o'clock in the afternoon they charged in heavy force, between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners.

This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the Ninth Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the Second Corps, came up to the field and opened a fire, checking the advance of the rebels, and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of the rebels at the same time, charged on the left of our line, west of the railroad, held by the Second Division, Gen. AYRES, which they broke, and here they also took five or six hundred prisoners of the Regular Brigade.

This brigade is commanded by Colonel or General HAYS, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found.

Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered worse than we did in this particular, his men lying thick all over the field.

Before dark our men were reformed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon.

Col. EARLE is reported a prisoner, as is also Col. HARTSHORNE. Gen. CRAWFORD was shot through the vest and shirt, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. CLARK, of his staff, was shot in the arm. Lieuts. MEADE and MERRIFIELD and Capt. SMITH, also of Gen. CRAWFORD'S Staff, had their horses shot, while carrying orders and rallying the men of the various commands. The last-named was a prisoner for awhile, but, seeing a favorable chance, made his escape.

Capt. DOOLITTLE, of Col. WHEELOCK'S Staff, was ordered to surrender, when he, getting furious at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayoneted the rebel against a tree.

Col. WHEELOCK'S brigade of the Third Division was flanked, when they faced to the rear, charged, and drove the rebels and took a number of prisoners.

The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 230, with some stands of colors.

Our loss is estimated at over 3,000.

Nothing but skirmishing took place along the line to-day, both parties being busy intrenching themselves.

A battle is looked for at any moment, as the enemy seem determined to regain possession of the road, while our forces are as determined to hold it.

The prisoners we took belong principally to BEAUREGARD'S and HILL'S corps, and are healthy, although clad as usual. AUG 21—6 A. M.

Considerable artillery firing has been going on on our left since 4 o'clock, and is at times quite brisk. No musketry can be heard, the distance from headquarters being too great.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 21, VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing a few more rebel prisoners.

Heavy cannonading commenced at 11 o'clock on Saturday night on our extreme left, in front of the Fifth Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this morning, when it ceased.

Heavy musketry firing continued, however, up to the hour when the mailboat left, 10 o'clock this morning.

The fighting is described as of the most spirited character. It was occasioned by an attack from the enemy for the express purpose of driving our troops from the Weldon Railroad.

Up to the latest accounts they had failed to accomplish their design.

The Fifth Corps had been reinforced and still maintained their hold, and no doubt was expressed of their continuing to do so.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS RECROSS THE JAMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

Passengers by the mail steamer from City Point bring a report that the Second Army Corps recrossed the James River on Saturday night, thus adding to the mystification of the rebels as to the intention of the movements.

Important News via Point Lookout—Lee on the March—He takes 40,000 Men to Reinforce Early—Reliable Reports of Reliable Refugees—Lee Gone and Nobody in Front of Grant—Rebel Vessels Building.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Point Lookout correspondent of the *American* sends the following intelligence:

Large numbers of refugees from Richmond continue to arrive here.

They report that a large force of infantry and cavalry, under Gen. LEE in person, had gone up the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Gen. EARLY.

They assert that this body of rebel troops number as many as 50,000, their purpose being to secure the plunder that was captured by EARLY in Maryland, which they fear will be taken by the advance of Gen. SHERIDAN, and also to attack Washington and invade the North.

A German mechanic, who has been employed for over two years by the Confederate Navy Department, in the construction of iron-clad vessels, says there are two vessels at Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade. They carry 24-pounders, and are covered with 4-inch iron. Each vessel carries four guns.

There are also two vessels at Kinston, N. C. One of them is named the *Moose*. She carries 24-pounders, and is to be commanded by Capt. T. F. LLOYD, of the Confederate States Navy.

There are also two vessels in the Pedee River, north of Georgetown, both of which will be ready for duty in one month, and one of them, perhaps, sooner. One is called the *Pedee*, Lieut. MORGAN, C. S. N., commanding. The other is named the *Marion*, to which no officer has been appointed as yet. Both these vessels are clad with iron four inches thick, and each carries four guns, 24-pounders.

There is one iron-clad building at Plymouth, N. C. Her armor is twelve inches in thickness, and she is to be ready for sea in two months. She is to carry twelve-pounder guns, and is to be named the *Albemarle*.

He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond, a four-inch iron-clad.

Death of Col. N. T. Dushane.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 22.

Col. N. T. DUSHANE, of this city, and of the First Veteran Maryland Regiment, was killed on Sunday morning in the assault made by the rebels on Gen. WARREN'S corps. He was acting as Brigadier-General of the Maryland brigade.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The U. S. Hospital steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*, arrived this morning from Point of Rocks with 150 sick soldiers.

The steamer *Gov. Chase* has arrived from Deep Bottom with 300 rebel prisoners, recently captured. They were taken to Point Lookout.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

David Snow, 11th Maine.	H H Rogers, 27th U S Col.
Jas H McClure, 134th Ohio.	F M Bush, 85th Penn.
Abner Mitchell, 6th Conn.	John Yearon, Civilian.
E S Cannon, 4th U S Art.	John W. Kinney, 8th Me.
J Willawst, 100th N Y.	H Van Alstyne, 16th N Y Art
H M Rohrer, 143d Ohio.	B F Stackhouse, 97th.
F Standish, 138th Ohio.	N T Anson, 118th N Y.
John W Shaw, 10th Conn.	F Sproughluburg, 1st Md Cv.
Frank Kerr, 143d Ohio.	E McMichael, 143d Ohio.
W W Blanchard, 40th Mass.	— Green, 10th Conn.
T O'Brien, 97th Penn.	C Thomas, 10th Conn.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Lieut Horn, 24th Mass.	Lieut Shalee, New-Brunswick, N J.
Lieut Turner, 1st Conn Art.	
Lieut Lemon, 39th Ill.	Chaplain T L Ambrose, 12th N H.
Lieut Sharp, 6th Conn.	

Excitement at Hagerstown, Md.—Refugees Arriving there in Large Numbers.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Hagerstown, Md., represent that the excitement at that place continues.

Refugees are arriving there in large numbers.

The farmers living along the Potomac River are again running off their stock toward Pennsylvania for safety.

WHEELER'S RAID.

Capture of Trains by the Rebels—Gen. Stedman only Slightly Wounded—Report of Death of the Rebel Gen. Buckner—Movements of Wheeler.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 23.

The Nashville *Times* contains a report that Gen. WHEELER'S rebel forces have crossed the river above Chattanooga, though there is a report that he has gone to East Tennessee.

The last is discredited.

It is reported that a train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was captured near Cleveland by the rebels, and that an empty train, bound from Chattanooga to Atlanta, was also captured by them. This occurred on Thursday.

The fortifications of Knoxville can resist effectually five times the number of men in WHEELER'S force.

Gen. STEDMAN'S wound was only a slight scratch under the eye. He drove the rebels for five miles, and then escaped to Chattanooga.

A discredited report prevailed at Nashville, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER had been killed in a recent battle.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

Johnson's Forces Routed by Gens. Hovey and Hughes—Johnson Mortally Wounded—Death of the Guerrilla Woodward.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Gens. HOVEY and HUGHES have just arrived here with their commands.

They attacked Col. ADAM JOHNSON'S forces at Morganfield and completely routed them, capturing 19 prisoners and retook all the Government property.

FROM CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The guerilla WOODWARD died at Hopkinsville yesterday, from the effects of his wound. His command have separated and scattered in different directions.

The rebel Col. ADAM JOHNSON is reported at Madisonville with a force 1,200 strong, evidently making for the Cumberland River.

There is four feet of water on the shoals of the river here, and it is rising slowly.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLARKSVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Maj. TYLER, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, attacked Col. ADAM JOHNSON'S forces, near Princeton, this morning, and routed them, killing four and wounding four.

JOHNSON is reported mortally wounded.

A party of the Eighty-third Illinois, under Capt. TURNBULL, were attacked and badly cut up yesterday below Fort Donelson by a portion of WOODWARD'S command. Capt. TURNBULL and eight of his men were killed.

FROM CAIRO.

Boats Passing Gaines' Landing—The Rebels Menacing Morganzia.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:

Boats from below are obliged to pass Gaines' Landing by night, with all their lights put out.

At last accounts the command of Capt. PRATT, consisting of a battery of two twelve-pounders, supported by Col. TOM. GRAUS' brigade, of MARMADUKE'S division, and Gen. WALLER'S command, of DICK TAYLOR'S forces, were menacing Morganzia, La.

The War in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

When Gen. PAINE'S expedition (after JOHNSTON'S guerrillas) arrived in Uniontown, Ky., PAINE arrested several prominent rebels, confiscated sixty hogsheads of tobacco, seventy-four barrels of whisky, one hundred and fifty barrels of salt, one hundred cattle and seventy-five horses.

Gen. HOOLEY joined PAINE at Morganfield, JOHNSON fleeing toward Hopkinsville, in the southern part of the State.

A dispatch from Springfield says that Illinois has been made a separate military district, under Gen. PAINE, who arrived at Springfield yesterday. He will establish his headquarters there. On the other hand, Cairo dispatches say that PAINE will retain command in Western Kentucky.

Gen. CANBY has discharged the Marine Brigade, and the officers have been mustered out. None returned to their old regiments.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says that Gen. THAYER attacked the rebel General COOPER, a mile in front of Fort No. 2, and completely routed him.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

More Pirates Fitting Out at Wilmington—The Late Election.

NEWBERN, Sunday, Aug. 19.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Confederate* says that Gen. S. D. LEE recently arrived at Atlanta from Mississippi with a large number of reinforcements, and participated in the late battle.

Intelligence has been received here stating that since the departure of the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* from Wilmington that seven more steamers of a like character have arrived there, and are now receiving their armament, with a view of running the blockade to war upon our commerce.

The North Carolina *Times*, speaking of the recent election, says:

"The Holden men have a majority in the Legislature.

The citizens of North Carolina desire peace, notwithstanding the fact that rebel bayonets were used to overawe the Conservative party, who supported HOLDEN. In the extreme western counties we learn that HOLDEN obtains some very heavy majorities, but their vote was thrown out on the ground that they were not considered 'loyal' to the Confederate Government. At Kinston men were imprisoned for voting for HOLDEN."

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Roanoke.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from Havana, Aug. 18, arrived at this port last evening. Our Havana files and correspondence per this arrival contain nothing of especial importance. The latest news from Mexico represents MAXIMILIAN as still engaged in his work of conciliation, but with only moderate success. A leader now and then comes over to him, but the soldiers remain opposed to the reign of the monarch.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The only news from Mexico is a letter from Matamoras, of the 25th ult., which presents the state of affairs in that country as being by no means as unfavorable to JUAREZ as MAXIMILIAN'S organs have lately tried to make the world believe. The statement that URAGA had deserted JUAREZ and submitted to the Emperor, are again refuted in this letter from URAGA himself. MAXIMILIAN, even by the showing of the *Estafette* and other official organs, find many unexpected difficulties.

It complains of the want of assistance and co-operation from the influential and wealthy citizens, who heretofore were opposed to JUAREZ; but they do not seem to like MAXIMILIAN any better. We are told that the clergy are very much opposed to this civilization. They expected to get back their property, but Messrs. MAXIMILIAN, ALMONTE & Co. want it themselves.

Nothing has occurred worth noting in San Domingo. Sick soldiers continue to arrive thence, and provisions, &c., continue to be sent back.

Considerable alarm is felt at the non-appearance of the *Dakotah*, which is said to have left your port on the 8th. Various circumstances connected with her and the steamer *Frances*, which lately arrived from Philadelphia, have furnished foundation for a rumor that she has gone into Wilmington, where, no doubt, both these steamer are undoubtedly detained.

The yellow fever does not seem to abate, owing, doubtless, to the rains and continued heat.

The *Liberty* leaves on the 20th.

FROM KENTUBKY.

Garret Davis and Lieut.-Gov. Jacob—Good Reports About Gov. Bramlette—Many Conservative Unionists Open to Conviction—Slaveholders Turning Practical Emancipationists

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The Copperhead wing of our "Constitutional Unionists" seems now practically identical with our "Peace Democrats," and well represented by GARRET DAVIS and Lieut.-Gov. JACOB. Neither can say too much against the Administration, and both call the President a tyrant deserving the fate of CHARLES the First. Mr. JACOB predicts 80,000 majority in Kentucky for McCLELLAN, though he might not get even a fourth of that, if any at all. Mr. DAVIS bids God-speed to avowedly secession gatherings in Ohio, which resolve for armed resistance to the draft, and addresses them letters most eulogistic of Ex-Col. WOLFORD and Ex-Judges BULLITT and DUVALL. But it may be well to let such old scolds, while not convicted traitors, screech on; they seem calculated only to harm their own cause.

Gov. BRAMLETTE is said to have set to work for the enlistment of all the remaining able-bodied Kentucky negroes, and so to reduce the State's deficiency to at least 8,000 or 10,000, if not much less. If so, he has come to a wise practical conclusion. His practical acquiescence in the settled fact of negro enlistments, and in the consequences and changes it necessarily involves, would have a happy moral, economic and political effect in Kentucky.

I believe many conservative Unionists, who seem honestly for putting down the rebellion at all hazards, are open to conviction that, *if the rebellion is to be put down, Slavery everywhere is hopelessly gone any how*, and may thus be induced to discard the subject of an inevitably doomed institution, and vote for Mr. LINCOLN as far the most available to finish the rebellion.

Negroes who, a year ago, brought at auction $300 to $500, now sell to the highest bidder for $200 to $50. Sagacious slaveholders, to get the most they can for such unserviceable property, continue to sell their negroes to substitute-brokers and others wanting them as substitutes, or deliver them to the Provost-Marshals. PONTIAC.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRITISH SHIP JAMES SMITH ASHORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 22.

The British ship *James Smith*, FEWANY, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on the shears inside of Cape Henlopen on the night of the 19th, and is leaking badly.

A STEAM TRANSPORT ASHORE.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 22.

A steam transport, bound in, is ashore on Romer. Wind northwest and light.

Weather cloudy.

Railway Tokens Illegal.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

United States District Attorney GILPIN has served a notice on the Directors of one of our city railways, informing them that by giving tickets or tokens in lieu of money, in making change on their cars, they are violating the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, and are rendering themselves liable to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment.

The Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 22.

Arrived, blockade runner *Helen*, from Bermuda, after a passage of sixty hours. She reports that the yellow fever is raging there.

The *Tallahassee* was seen yesterday steering north. Two steamers passed Canso, yesterday, bound north.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: T. Pratt, Eighty-third Infantry; Johson Holt, K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry; George Fields, L, Ninth Artillery; George W. Bradley, F, Sixth Infantry; John Scott, F, Sixty-ninth Infantry; John T. Kennedy, G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.

THE TREASURY GUARDS.

The Treasury Guards, one of the Regiments recently organized under orders from the War Office, for the defence of Washington, and composed of officers and employes of the Treasury Department, made their first public appearance this afternoon, at dress parade. In the ranks were Assistant-Secretaries HARRINGTON and FIELD, Gen. SPINNER, and other prominent gentlemen. Col. F. A. WILEY, assisted by Adjt. CHARLES CALLENDER, commanded the regiment.

PROMOTED.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN, Sixth New-York Cavalry, who, for the past two years, has commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was to-day breveted Brigadier-General by the President.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

Col. E. HAPGOOD, Fifth New-Hampshire, heretofore published dismissed under charges, has been exempted from such dismissal, and restored to duty, satisfactory defence having been made in his case.

IN DANGER OF DISMISSAL.

The following named officers will stand dismissed for absence without leave, unless within fifteen days satisfactory excuse is rendered for the alleged delinquency: First Lieut. JULIUS L. TOWNSEND, One-Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers: First Lieut. DANIEL CROWLEY, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers. Capt. H. BAKER; Third Delaware Volunteers; First Lieut. JULIUS NIEDERGALL, Fifteenth New-York Artillery.

TAXING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The special war income tax to be levied on the 1st of October next, imposing a tax of five per cent. on all sums over $600, is decided by the Revenue Department to apply to Government employes. The following amounts will therefore be retained by the disbursing officers from the October payment of salaries to persons who have no other income:

From a $1,200 clerk, five per cent. on $582....	$29 10
From a $1,400 clerk, five per cent. on $776....	38 80
From a $1,600 clerk, five per cent. on $970....	48 50
From a $1,800 clerk, five per cent. on $1,164...	58 20

RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary FESSENDEN and Comptroller of the Currency MCCULLOUGH returned to this city this morning, and resumed the administration of their respective departments.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, reported to-day, amount to $935,100. Total to date, $20, 974,750.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional National Banks have just been organized: First National, Hastings, Minn.; and First National, Luffield, Conn., each with a capital of $100,000. The First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been designated as a depository of public funds, and financial agent of the United States.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

On Saturday the Paymaster-General, "*by order of the President of the United States*," made requisitions upon the Treasury for $9,500,000 for the payment of troops. Acting Secretary HARRINGTON at once approved the requisitions, and ordered them paid, and the money is to-day in process of distribution among the army paymasters for immediate use. Whatever is necessary of the amount is to be first applied in payment of those soldiers whose term of service has expired, and are ready to be mustered out.

GRANT'S RECENT MOVEMENTS.

The late movements on each side of the James show how warily Gen. GRANT is watching his adversary, and the pertinacity with which he holds to him. The lastest manœuvre to the left, when WARREN'S corps was thrown across the Weldon Railroad, is designed for the double purpose of interrupting that important line of communication, and calling away a portion of the rebel force from the north side of the James. LEE displays all his skill in countermanœuvres to foil the purposes of GRANT; and the operations of these great antagonists resemble precisely a gigantic game of chess. Strategy is for the present the order of the day; it is felt that the relative proportions of the contending forces will not authorize on our part hazardous operations involving a great loss of life; but if any entry can be found in the bosses of the enemy's buckler, Gen. GRANT will in with his lance. GRANT has a high appreciation of LEE'S talent, and the other day when, on crossing to the north side of the James with the view to surprise the enemy, he found him in full force, he declared he had never seen such a plaguey india-rubber man as this of LEE,—that extend his lines as he would, he found it stretched out to meet him.

THE DRAFT.

Those who fancy that the Administration will be budged from the duty of enforcing the draft by its supposed political effect may at once dismiss the notion. The draft will positively be made, as the salvation of the country demands that it should be. Gen. GRANT is awaiting its fruits to make a sure thing of Richmond. The determination on this score is irrevocable, and Mr. LINCOLN declares that if his reelection is to be baulked by means of this measure, he will at least have the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying!

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO BULLION.

The following regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department concerning "The assay of and tax on bullion:"

1. The license of an assayer must specify the place of business of the assayer. The rate of the license will be determined by the actual or estimated value of the gold and silver assayed, as in cases of other license, where the rate is graduated by the amount of the sales or business, subject to be reassessed if the value of the bullion assayed should exceed such estimated amount.

2. The assay and refining of gold and silver being regarded by the law as a manufacture, every assayer shall, within ten days after the first day of each and every month, make a return to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, under oath or affirmation, of the weight, fineness and value of the gold and silver assayed by him, with the date of the assay, and the name of the person or persons for whom the same was assayed, and shall pay to the Collector the duty of one-half of one per centum upon the same, in the manner required by sections 82 and 83 of the act of June 30, 1864.

A book shall be kept by such Assayer, in which he shall enter the date of each assay, the name of the party for whom the assay is made, and the weight, fineness, and value of the gold and silver assayed, which book shall be exhibited to the Assessor or Collector whenever he shall require it.

3. In addition to the ordinary commercial stamp upon bullion, specifying its weight, fineness, and value, the date of the assay, and name of the Assayer, every Assayer shall stamp the product of the assay with the Internal Revenue stamp provided by this office.

The internal revenue stamp may be obtained by licensed assayers upon application to this office. Assayers residing in the States or Territories west of the States bordering on the Mississippi River can procure stamps upon application to the United States Assistant Treasurer at Denver City, Colorado Territory, or at San Francisco, Cal.

4. From and after the 29th day of August, 1864, all sales, transfers, exceanges, transportation, and exportation of bullion not stamped as above required, are prohibited; nor shall any jeweller, worker, or artificer in gold and silver use either of those metals after that date unless it shall first have been stamped as aforesaid.

5. If any bullion which has been stamped and on which the duty has been paid in accordrace with these regulations, shall be reassayed or further refined, the duty on the same shall be paid by the assayer, and it shall be restamped in the same manner as if no previous assay had been made.

6. The first return made by the assayer will be of the value of the assay from the 29th day of August to and including the 30th day of September, and the succeeding returns shall be from the first to the last day of each month, inclusive.

7. These regulations apply to United States assayers equity with private assayers, except as to the provisions relating to license.

Blank returns will be furnished, in the form prescribed, upon application to this office, or to the assessor of the proper district.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

THAT NEW LOAN.

It is reported in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which have not been decided. On inquiry at the department, it is ascertained there is no truth in the statement.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The time of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment, one hundred days' men, having expired, they this afternoon paid their respects to the President, who made them a speech in front of the Executive Mansion. He said:

"I suppose you are going home to see your families and friends. For the service you have done in this great struggle, in which we are engaged, I present you sincere thanks for myself and the country. I almost always feel inclined, when I happen to say anything to soldiers, to impress upon them in a few brief remarks the importance of success in this contest. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free Government, which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but for yours. I happen, temporarily, to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you may have, through this free Government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence: that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations—it is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright, not only for one but for two or three years. The nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel."

Three cheers were then given for the President.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The report that Admiral DAHLGREN has been relieved, and is to be succeeded at Charleston by Commodore ROWAN, is not true.

FROM NASSAU.

THE QUESTION OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Important Correspondence Between Governor Bayley and the Duke of Newcastle.

The *Bermudian*, of Aug. 16, publishes an interesting correspondence between Gov. BURLEY and the Duke of Newcastle, relative to the question of blockade-running. It opens thus:

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S LETTER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Gov. Bayley, C. B.:

DOWNING-STREET, April 11, 1864.

SIR: I have just received your dispatch No. 18, of 8th March last, inclosing a copy of the speech which you addressed to the Bahama Legislature on the 2d of that month.

I am obliged to inform you that I can by no means approve that part of your speech in which you allude to the practice of dispatching vessels from Nassau to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States.

It is perfectly true that the British Government is not bound to interfere in order to repress or even to discountenance this practice, just as the British Government is not bound to interfere with operations carried on by British subjects in violation of the revenue laws of a foreign country.

But it is undoubted that a belligerent has a right to blockade the port of his enemy—that a breach of blockade is an invasion of that right—and that the Power whose belligerent rights are thus violated may reasonably complain that Her Majesty's representative, speaking publicly in his official capacity, should refer to proceedings thus injurious to its interests in a tone of encouragement or protection.

I have no doubt that the language which you used was very acceptable to the inhabitants of the colony, who are naturally anxious to make the most of what are apparently the advantages of their present position relative to the seat of war. But I think you failed to observe that, in using it, you were laying yourself open to a charge of unfriendly conduct toward a neighboring power, and were impairing the position of the Government which you serve. I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

GOV. BAYLEY'S REPLY.

Gov. BAYLEY replies in a long letter, defending his course and saying: "I should be extremely sorry to think that any words uttered by me on this occasion had justly wounded the susceptibilities or provoked the indignation of a friendly power; and the longer I dwell on the subject, the less reason does there seem to me for supposing that such an impression can have been made. For your Grace will see that the right which I claimed for the colonists is the right of trading, not only with one, but with either or both the belligerent States. And two thinks induce me to believe that no unfavorable impression was made upon just and reasonable men in the Northern States. The first is the opinion expressed by many respectable Northerners staying here during the Winter, the general tenor of which may be summed up in the words of one of them: "You (*i. e.* the English) have done what we should have done in similar circumstances; you have traded with both parties at the same time. The second is, that the New-York *Herald*, in an article designed to be bitterly severe upon my speech, entirely misquotes and misinterprets it, disconnecting its consecutive paragraphs, and inserting inappropriate glosses. This article of the *Herald*, to which I refer, is copied into the English paper, the *Public Opinion* of April 11.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AGAIN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Gov. Bayley, C. B.:

DOWNING-STREET, Monday, June 6, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 45, of the 5th ult., in answer to the comments made in my dispatch of the 11th April, on that part of your speech to the Bahama Legislature which relates to the traffic carried on from Nassau with the blockaded ports of the Confederate States.

2. As your explanations now received have not removed my objection to that speech, I think it best to instruct you that whatever opinions you may individually entertain on the points to which you advert, what is expected of you is that you will not without urgent occasion or without authority express opinions affecting the relations of Her Majesty's Government with foreign Governments and countries, and that you will abstain from adopting a tone and spirit, in alluding to invasions of the right of blockade, which even as construed and explained by yourself, is in an officer occupying your position unjustifiable, and cannot but be injurious to this country in its relations with the United States.

3. That the opinions officially expressed by you should have given rise to angry comments in the United States, which, even if they be unfair, are not on that account much less mischievous, is, I think, what ordinary forethought should have led you to anticipate. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

The Congressional Committee.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Aug. 22.

The Congressional Committee arrived at Fredericton at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the party numbering fifteen. The remainder of the party returned on the *New England* from St. John to Portland this morning.

The Ship James Littlefield.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 22.

The officers and crew of the ship *James Littlefield*, from Cardiff for New-York, who was captured by the *Tallahassee*, arrived here to-day, from Yarmouth, N. S.

FUNERAL OF MAJ. BUTLER.—The funeral of Maj. WILLIAM BUTLER, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon from the City Hall, where the body had been lying in state since Saturday last. A detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment escorted the remains to the grave.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to August 14.

THE OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.

Interesting Rebel Accounts of the Naval Battle.

The steamer *E. B. Sunder*, from New-Orleans Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday.

A Mobile paper of the 7th notices the arrival of the gunboat *Morgan*, with the loss of only one man, and the crew of the gunboat *Gaines*.

Mobile Bay advices at New-Orleans are to 8 A. M. 11th. Admiral FARRAGUT had prepared for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock that morning. It would receive a furious shelling, and cooperative movements were to be made by our land forces. At a late hour on the night of the 11th it was stated that FARRAGUT had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants out of the city, and urges defence to the last point on the part of the citizens.

The captured officers and crews of the rebel rams *Tennessee* and *Selma* arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gallantry of Admiral Farragut—The Tennessee—The Prisoners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

All agree in giving to Admiral FARRAGUT the highest praise for his resolute daring and skill, amounting almost to invincibility. The glorious old *Hartford* is sadly "out of fix," caused principally by being "rammed" by the *Metacomet*.

Admiral FARRAGUT has officers commanding under him who partake largely of his own dash and decision of character, and consequently no sooner were the forts passed than three or four vessels of our fleet, following the movements of the Admiral, made for the *Tennessee*. The *Hartford* struck her a glancing blow first, and swung alongside. In this position, and while pouring her broadsides into the ports of the *Tennessee*, the *Metacomet* came up, and amid the smoke and confusion "bucked" the *Hartford*. The *Tennessee* is almost uninjured, and will be used in reducing the remaining fort (Morgan.) Indeed, she has already exchanged shots with the fort under whose guns she was wont to lay in fancied security. This vessel is considered the most perfect and formidable of any built by the rebels. The solid shot from the 11 and 9-inch guns of our vessels, glanced from her mailed sides like peas.

The commandant of Fort Morgan, in response to demand for its surrender, replied that he was "determined to hold out until the last brick was swept away." This is all very pretty on paper, but the *tools* have been sent over within a few days that will cause him to change his mind. The fort is completely invested, both by land and sea, and escape is impossible.

The prisoners from Fort Gaines arrived here day before yesterday—forty officers and about eight hundred men—principally from the Twenty-first Alabama. They (especially the privates) seem to think themselves well out of a bad scrape. They were very confident in regard to the ability of their fleet to hold FARRAGUT in check, and were greatly astonished at the slashing style in which he disposed of their pet iron-clad.

Fort Morgan is garrisoned by about a thousand men, and if the commandant is foolhardy enough to avoid a shelling before he surrenders, you may possibly have to wait a week for this piece of news. The light draught gunboats and Monitors are expected to pay their respects to the city shortly. Dauphin Island is the depot for stores, &c., being much more safe and accessible than any point on the main land that we can hold.

There is scarcely a day passes now without a heavy shower of rain. This, with the blazing sun that follows, renders this month the most trying of the year, especially to soldiers on the bivouac. The sick lists of the troops in the vicinity of the city are large, but not unusually so at this season of the year.

We have a "grapevine" in the city this afternoon of a great battle at Atlanta, which leaves SHERMAN in possession of the city.

Gen. CANBY in addition to superintending and planning operations in the field, still finds time through his Staff, to attend to some of the humbugs and sharpers, (military and others) who have infested this department for some time past, and who by means of black mail, bribery, &c., have filled their pockets—but, unfortunately for these gentlemen, the prospect of their getting away with their plunder is very slim.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

THE SITUATION.

MOBILE PILOTS VOLUNTEERING TO TAKE THE FLEET IN.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 11.

By the arrival of the steamer *Kate Dale* from the fleet at Mobile Bay, and through the courtesy of a gentleman, we have the latest intelligence from that exciting quarter.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under a flag of truce, has made a formal demand for the surrender of Fort Morgan. The rebels replied that they intended to hold out until the last brick was swept away.

On the other hand, we have learned by conversing with rebel prisoners brought over by the *Kate Dale*—who were captured by the surrender of Fort Gaines—that this is not the feeling of the men in Fort Morgan. However much the officers may desire to be distinguished in the way of becoming perfect bricks in Fort Morgan, this kind of ambition has long since left the men, and their greatest desire now is to see the Stars and Stripes again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan hail from all sections of the South. They are heartily sick of the rebellion and its inglorious, heartless, leaders, and are anxious to come to terms and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. We are informed of this feeling existing there by the prisoners brought over by the *Kate Dale*, who are well acquainted with the sentiments of the men, having conversed with them frequently upon the subject. These prisoners are also anxious, now that they have it in their power, to do the same thing.

Four of the principal Mobile pilots volunteered to take our fleet in. They manifest the most friendly spirit, and are ready to do everything in their power to assist our forces. They are headed by Mr. ROBERT MOORE, an old, and, we understand, an accomplished pilot of that section. These men have all been sufferers by the rebellion, and they are anxious to see the authority of the United States restored once more.

The light-draft monitors and gunboats can cross Dog River Bar. They may have to encounter rebel fortifications, but it is believed they will be readily overcome by the heroism, skill and valor of our indomitable sailors and soldiers, commanded by the gallant Admiral FARRAGUT—who knows no such word as fail—and the brave Major-Gen. GRANGER, who will not cease his efforts in this direction until the stars and stripes are floating over the commercial metropolis of the once flourishing State of Alabama.

The rebels are now burning and destroying everything that is likely to fall into our possession. Large fires are daily and nightly seen in the direction of Mobile.

Troops are rapidly concentrating in different parts

of Mobile Bay. Over —— thousand have already landed on Mobile Point, and others are daily arriving, our transports approaching within a mile of Fort Morgan, and landing them without molestation or hindrance. This occurs in Navy Cove, and would indicate that the rebels design surrendering before a great while; for, if they intended to hold out and fight to the death, they would not permit the peaceable landing of these troops right under the guns of their stronghold. There are between 800 and 1,000 rebels stationed in this fort, with a stronger armament of guns and all material of war than was found in Fort Gaines.

The *Kate Dale*, in transporting troops from the transports to Navy Cove, got aground within a mile and a half of the fort, near the obstructions of the bar, and was there some two hours, trying to get off, without being fired upon by the fort.

The last firing done by the fort was upon a gunboat that had passed, under a flag of truce, to communicate with the ram *Tennessee*, which was captured by our forces. The gunboat had communicated with the *Tennessee*, and was leaving, when the fort opened fire on the gunboat, but without injury. The boat got beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, and then opened with a broadside on the fort. Our guns being far superior, could reach the fort, while the guns of the fort fell short of their mark. The *Tennessee*, manned by a skilful Yankee crew, also opened on the fort, sending a shell right in their midst, without eliciting even a response by way of "acknowledging the corn." Since that time the fort has been remarkably quiet and docile.

The *Kate Dale* brought over forty-five prisoners. In conversation with a rebel officer of intelligence and good sense, as well as good feeling, we learned that many of the officers as well as private soldiers were heartily sick and tired of the rebellion. He has a wife and three children, and the last time he heard from them his wife had sold her last valuable dress to obtain bread for the children. He says the people are suffering terribly, and that Georgia, his native State, is almost ruined by the rebellion. He was satisfied that if JEFF. DAVIS and those acting with him as leaders in the rebellion were only made to suffer one half what the people of the rebel States have had to undergo they would have long since ceased their diabolical work of inciting and driving a portion of our people, whose authority they have usurped, into a state of cruel and hopeless rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land.

AFFAIRS ON AUG. 13.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Tritonia*, from Mobile Bay, arrived this morning.

We learn by this arrival, that the land forces of Gen. GRANGER are within 500 yards of Fort Morgan.

The fact that the enemy does not fire is considered proof that the fort will soon surrender.

Mortar and other batteries, with the gunboats, are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as the word is given.

The surrender of the place is hourly expected.

FORT MORGAN WON'T FIGHT.

Just before the *Tritonia* left, the ram *Tennessee* had been ordered to approach Fort Morgan and fire into it, which was done without causing any act of hostility on the part of the fort. It is supposed the rebels have their reasons for holding out in this sullen, silent, non-combative manner. It may be that they have certain things to accomplish before surrendering, and a little time is precious to them just at this juncture of affairs. Be this as it may, we understand that our naval and military authorities are exerting themselves in a most commendable way for the fulfillment of their mission, and the rebels cannot delay the final result very long. Fort Morgan has got to fall, and our troops will take possession of Mobile. There are events that will most certainly transpire.

EXCITEMENT AT MOBILE.

We conversed with some passengers brought over by this steamer, who left Mobile on Wednesday last. They represent the people there as in a fearful state of excitement. The rebel Major-General MAURY was in command of the defences of Mobile, and was pressing every male inhabitant into his service *without regard to age or color*. He is entirely dependent on soldiers obtained in this manner to make anything like resistance to our arms, being left without any veteran regular force. In other words, he is mostly dependent on the militia, or citizen reserve soldiers of the State, to resist the progress of our arms in that direction. He might as well have men of straw.

Many of the people are opposed to the rebel authorities, and are most anxious that our forces should take possession.

TRADE IN MOBILE.

There is very little trade or business of any kind in Mobile. What little there is doing is in groceries and produce brought from the interior. Corn is the principal crop that is being raised, and a great deal of this is made into whisky and sold as groceries. Many of the cotton presses in Mobile have been transmogrified into whisky-distilleries, where corn is manufactured into a liquid state, and made to act as a great promoter of Southern rebel courage. This is one way of keeping up courage and business at the same time.

We understand that Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the rebellion, many of its most prominent and beautiful buildings having been destroyed; among them the Court-house.

The people who have residences on the bay have all removed to Mobile since the appearance of our fleet.

THE TENNESSEE AND BIENVILLE.

The U. S. steamships *Tennessee* and *Bienville* arrived in the river opposite this city last evening.

They come direct from the anchorage off the entrance to Mobile Bay, and have on board another batch of the rebel prisoners taken in the recent engagements at that place.

FORT GAINES.

The following are the terms for the surrender of Fort Gaines. On Sunday evening, Aug. 7, Gen. GRANGER had an interview with Admiral FARRAGUT, on the flagship *Hartford*, in relation to Col. ANDERSON's proposition to surrender Fort Gaines. The result of the interview was the following reply to the rebel proposition:

OUR TERMS.

SIR—In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after communicating with Gen. GRANGER, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, the only offers we can make are:

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed to you by First Capt. P. DRAYTON and Col. MYER, of the United States Army, who fully understand the views of Gen. GRANGER and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
GORDON GRANGER, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Col. C. D. ANDERSON, commanding Fort Gaines.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPLY.

The above was sent off to the fort at a late hour in the evening. Soon afterward the bearers returned to the flagship, bringing with them Col. ANDERSON and a staff officer, when, after a protracted interview with the commanding officers, the terms were assented to in the following terms:

The above conditions and terms of surrender are agreed to by the undersigned, and the ceremony of turning over the prisoners of war, Fort Gaines and all the public property appertaining thereto, intact, and in the same condition it is now, will take place at 8 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, August the 8th.

C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, commanding Fort Gaines.
Witnessed—P. DRAYTON, Fleet Captain; ALBERT J. MYER, Colonel and Signal Officer, United States Army.

FORT MORGAN.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 9, 1864.

SIR: To prevent the sacrifice of human life, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
To Brig.-Gen. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL REPLY.

To which the following reply was returned:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MORGAN, Aug. 9, 1864.
Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. A.:

SIRS: I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defence.

I do not understand that, while being communicated with under flag of truce, the *Tennessee* should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c., R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General Commanding, C. S. A.

THE MONITOR TECUMSEH.

HER DESTRUCTION BY A REBEL TORPEDO—LIST OF THOSE SAVED.

From the True Delta, Aug. 11.

We have received from the U. S. Naval Headquarters, Canal-street, the following particulars of the loss of the monitor *Tecumseh*, sunk by a torpedo in the late naval engagement in Mobile Bay, together with a list of those saved:

The *Tecumseh* had nearly passed Fort Morgan and was approaching the ram *Tennessee*, to engage her, when the encountered the torpedo; an explosion immediately took place, followed by a column of water rushing up through the bottom of the monitor, when she rapidly settled and went down.

According to one of the survivors, all persons except nine, including two officers. Some accounts give a larger number saved.

Capt. CRAVEN succeeded in getting out of the vessel before she went down, but is supposed to have been drawn into the downward current produced by the sinking vessel.

Annexed is a list of some of those known to have been saved:

Acting Master Chas. F. Langley, Acting Ensign G. Cottrell, Acting Ensign Charles H. Pennington, Captain's Clerk Josiah Conley; Samuel S. Shinn, Gunner's Mate; James Guield, Quarter-Gunner; Francis Cozzens, seaman; Wm. O'Brien, seaman; Richard Collins, ordinary seaman; Peter Parker, landsman.

FARRAGUT.

From the New-Orleans Times.

On the eve of the passage of the Mobile forts, it was suggested to Admiral FARRAGUT, by the officer whose duty it was to look to such matters, that whisky might be very beneficial in case the men became very much exhausted from long-continued fighting in the coming conflict. The Admiral said that he had no objection to its being used if there was any on board, but that he had never found it necessary in any of his actions, and that he intended to give the men a cup of hot coffee at daylight, and to "PIPE TO BREAKFAST" *inside the bay, at eight o'clock*, the usual hour. By eight o'clock the passage of the forts was an accomplished fact.

IN A HURRY.

From the True Delta.

We are informed by an officer of FARRAGUT'S fleet, that the action had hardly ceased before boats loaded with vegetables and fruit, which the owners were anxious to sell, came off to the vessels. They would not receive Confederate money, but clutched greenbacks and postage currency eagerly. An officer offered one of them a silver quarter for a large melon; the poor fellow fell overboard in his frantic efforts to grasp the desired coin.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Mobile *Tribune* of Aug. 9 publishes the following ridiculously exaggerated account of the battle. As it is the first detailed description that we have had from rebel sources, we give it to show some of its extravagances:

"Early on Thursday, the 4th of August, the Federal fleet, with twenty-six sail, including two double and one single turreted monitor and an iron-clad double-ender, commenced closing in their line southeast of Fort Morgan, as with a view to concentrate their efforts on Fort Gaines, having the preceding night landed a force of from three to five thousand men on Dauphin Island. During the early part of the day they kept up an irregular and desultory fire on the fort, as if designing to make against that point a combined attack by land and sea. But this feint did not succeed in blinding the cool old veteran who commanded the line of lower defences, and keeping on the watch for the wily foe, he stood ready for them at any time of the night or day.

Toward sundown, the fleet seemed to draw off some distance east of Pelican Island, and night closed in upon us with the quiet and balmly stillness of a Southern midsummer day. As the sun rose on the following day, we discovered that the fleet had, during the night, hauled off to the eastward, and contracted their lines into a semi-circle nearly due south of the fort, and within not more than three miles from the main inlet into the channel.

Their appearance was quite martial. The broad pennons that floated to the breeze from the top of their dark turrets seemed to bid defiance to the diminutive forces that were roaming the ramparts of Fort Morgan, and call up a sneering comparison between their bulky forms and the puny size of our now little fleet, which was coolly expecting the advance of their formidable adversaries. At thirty minutes past 6 a signal shot was fired from the extreme right wing of the Federals, the shot falling short southeast of the fort, which was soon after followed by a shell, which burst over the fort, sending its death-dealing over the officers' quarters outside. By this time all was movement and activity within the walls, the officers rushing to their several posts, were leading their detachments to the southern bastions, and the firm, steady tramp of their followers was the only sound heard through the stillness of the morning.

The fleet then commenced their forward movement, and closing up on the centre, so as to bring their leading ships of the extreme right and left abreast, they soon formed themselves into *echelon*, and made their way toward the head of the Pass. In front, westward, rode the *Tecumseh*, a double-turreted monitor, vomiting fire through eight apertures, constantly revolving. On her left a large-sized frigate, and in their wake the balance of the fleet, each succeeding file covering in part that which preceded it.

Thus sailed up the Federal fleet with a force of over three hundred guns of the largest calibre to overpower a fort and fleet mounting not more than forty of vastly inferior weight.

At 7:30 A. M., as their line advanced, they discharged their broadsides at the fort, and kept moving on until the headmost were vessels within not more than a half mile from our batteries. Suddenly a deep voice is heard, and the command "commence firing" rang along our batteries.

It is answered with a cheer, a soul-stirring cheer, that comes from the willing and devoted breasts of brave men who for twenty minutes have stood like statues by the side of their guns. Soon the pieces are sighted, the lanyards pulled, and the shrill, sharp sound of the heavy Parrott goes whistling through the air. But to each shot fired by us a hundred shells reply. Soon the heavy slope of the southern glacis and turf of the parapet are seen tearing up in every direction, burying under the flying masses the heavy chases of our cannon and covering up with rubbish the gallant fellows serving the pieces.

But the firing, which on the part of the Federals is kept up at a furious though almost harmless rate, on our side is calm and deliberate. While the cowardly enemy, conscious of their overpowering numbers are wildly wasting their ammunition, our chiefs are husbanding theirs as men who heed not the intoxication of a furious cannonade to keep up their sinking courage. As almost every shell from the fleet passes over the fort and explodes far beyond its precincts, not a shot of ours is uselessly thrown away, but is heard crashing in the heavy timbers of their wooden ships, or shaking in their deep sockets the almost impenetrable steel plates which protect their sides.

Each bastion and battery is worked with equal skill and gallantry. * * * *

But over and conspicuous above all, two forms tower unboundingly over the highest parapets. Here is Maj. GEE, whose sarcastic smile seems to laugh away the danger he so recklessly dares. He commands the First Alabama Battalion, that noble corps so long allowed to rot in the druggery of garrison life, when their hearts were beating high for the glorious labors of the field.

The other is a tall stately man, of formal military and dignified bearing. It is Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, who for forty-five years preceding this war had been serving his country in that navy then so justly proud of his deeds—now so justly degraded in the eyes of the world. But Gen. PAGE was a Virginian; and though advanced in years and poor in fortune, he indignantly threw off a commission which could only result in associating his bright name with those of the base renegades, POSTER and FARRAGUT.

As he paces up and down the parapets, hailed with cheers by the men who so dearly love him, he hardly seems to notice the hail of fire, iron and lead that rushes over and past him. He seems to find in them an old familiar voice which merely recalls to him that sentiment, that idol of his, "duty."

As he slowly passes each battery he stops, and in a few simple words encourages the men and advises the officers, often sighting the piece which, under his experienced eye, sends, lightning-like, its steel bolts into the enemy's quaking planks. Yet the long line still slowly advances, and as the first file is entering the channel our fire concentrates on the monitor *Tacumseh*, who, steering off westward, seems bravely to stand the shock, till suddenly, and just at Capt. HUGHES has sent her amidship one of his heaviest shots, she disappears as by magic from the broad bosom of the waters, engulphed in a whirlpool, which so rapidly closes upon her that before the astonishing gaze of the spectator has commenced searching for her, nothing more than a ripple is seen settling on the surface of those waves which a moment before she was so proudly riding.

Yet the frightful example before them deters the best of them not, and rushing on under increased steam they advance, coming through the Pass till the foremost ones have already presented their broadsides to the western flank of the fort. But there, instead of being able to concentrate our whole fire on them, the traverses are so awkwardly disposed that the guns of the southern bastions cannot be brought to bear on the channel, there being no room to swing them to the right; and thus, as predicted by the intrepid PAGE, and his predecessor the intrepid HUGUENIN, comes the illustration of their oft-repeated prophecies, as to the folly to provide the fort with defences calculated only to repel the enemy whilst off in the Gulf, instead of tempting him to come right abreast of the fort, and there pouring in our deadly volleys. Thus, as each succeeding file passes out of the range of our heaviest metal, the brave cannoniers are compelled to turn their muzzles away from it and direct their fire on the succeeding file, so that at no time more than five, and sometimes less than three guns, are engaged in impeding the progress of the fleet. But even under such disadvantages the brave defenders of the fort give not up the contest. * * *

There, on a level almost with the water, sporting the safe cover of casemated embrasures, stand to their pieces the veteran remains of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, whose dark and bloody history is written on every Western battle-field, and whose tattered battle-flag has floated from Fort Pillow to Vicksburgh, without once being polluted by the enemy's touch. There they stand exposed, not only to the raking fire of the heavy ordnance of the enemy, but to the small arms and heavy howitzers of his sharpshooters squatted in the topmasts of the piratical vessels. There they stand, eager, impatient, yet composed, watching the time when they will in turn be allowed to open on the vandal foe; but, alas! their pieces are too light to play havoc with the triple cuirass of the iron-clads, and their shot bound off almost harmless from their sides.

But hark! a potent voice, yet unheard, is now adding its grave and ominous sound to the awful concert. It is the *Tennessee*. It is the hero of the *Merrimac*. It is the Nestor of modern days, the intrepid BUCHANAN, who now lets loose on the enemy the direful dogs of war. All seems hushed into that awful sound that rings in our ears as the precursor and harbinger of a change of fortune. It is the gray-haired veteran, who, standing alone on the deck of the *Merrimac*, sunk the whole of the boasted Federal fleet at Fortress Monroe, and who made them pay dearly for the honor to have once counted him among their bravest commanders. There again he confronts them, as each passes, and fearful of his blows gives him a wide berth to the eastward, he pours into them his steady and regular fire; first the monitors shying off to the west at least 1,200 years, then the cautious *Brooklyn* and *Hartford*, then the whole fleet running past him, in terror as much of his name as his deeds. One, two, three, then six, then ten, then twelve, seventeen pass him afar off, and seventeen receive his salute; and then, with the wings that fear lends to the pale face and paltroon, they rush down toward the western shore, far beyond his range. Of those who lag behind, two engage the *Selma*, each of which could haul her upon her deck as a fancy jolly boat; three make for the *Gaines*, which, in still greater disproportion, rushes in their midst, and boldly attempts to grapple the most powerful of her adversaries. Foiled in this fool-hardy enterprise, receiving in a few minutes fifteen shots through her hull and machinery, crippled, and almost sinking, she appears, under the vivifying touch of the gallant BARNETT, to recover one moment the spasmodic energies of a dying man, extricating herself by a supreme effort from the grasp of her powerful enemy, she frantically rushed toward the shore, where, as she beaches high and dry on the solid sand, her whole frame shattered and exhausted by the effort, renders a low, rumbling sound, as the death rattle of a giant.

But, yonder, yonder, near the western shore the *Selma*, raked fore and aft by the broad sides of her antagonists, is swept by their shot, and her decks covered with dead and dying. She strikes the flag which she so valiantly defended. Thus, the gallant PAT MURPHY falls into the hands of the enemy, who triumphantly raise their infamous stars and stripes over the imaculate standard of the South.

Meantime the *Morgan* had hugged in the eastern shore, and exchanging rapid shots with two of the Federal ships, she adroitly manages to draw off from the unequal contest, and thus save at least one of our gallant ships after receiving only slight injuries. Well did she act, the brave ship, for as the *Gaines* and *Selma* were hardly disposed of, she would have been beset by no less than seven of the most powerful gunboats. With the gallant deed of Capt. HARRISON, who on the the same night took up his vessel to Mobile, keeping up a running fight with three of the enemy, the world is acquainted; but what they know not is, that when she started, he and his noble crew had pledged themselves on their sacred honor to blow her up sooner than let her fall in the enemy's hands.

And now all anxious eyes are turned toward the *Tennessee*, which still in the midst of the channel, seems proudly and defiantly to expect the combined efforts of the seventeen heavy crafts now hovering on her flanks and rear; but she soon realizes the fact that they are afraid of her, even in the proportion of seven to one. They intend to drive her under the cannons of the fort, and leave her there until eaten up by the worms, starved out of coal and provisions, she will fall an easy prey into their hands.

When the noble ship, like a thing of life, ceased to awake from a deep slumber, and her whole frame, shaking with anger, vibrates through the iron nostrils of her powerful machinery, she emits a hissing sound, as the explosion of her long restrained fury, and suddenly wheeling round, she darts with her utmost speed after the miscreants. As she steams up westward, in quest of the arrant crew, her broad plumes of black smoke and snow-white steam rolling back in heavy clouds in her wake, her pointed ram cleaving the waves in twain, she realizes the very image of courage and power combined, and appears to our eyes like the Leviathan of biblical mythology. On, on she rushes, and as she nears the western shore, the enemy's fleet scatters in every direction—four toward town, and eleven, with the two monitors, north and south of her. Still she keeps on her frantic race, driving them before her, when, sooner than be beached, they finally turn and accept the challenge. There, in the midst of thirteen vessels, two of which more powerful than herself, with eight guns against 200, she engages the fight, gives the first signal and makes the first charge.

Thus, like an infuriated bear worried by a pack of hounds, now rushes and tears up one, rips another open, knocks down and smashes a third under his powerful claws, then falls back to take a fresh spring, and makes for the vital part of the yelping curs. Thus brave BUCHANAN darts right and left, forward and rear, at each vessel in turn, and though his speed is not equal to the promptness of his lion heart, yet each time he rushes toward one of them the latter hastily backs beyond his reach.

At last getting courage, they form around him, at more than a mile distant, a complete semi-circle, the *Tennessee* in the centre, and concentrating their fire upon her, laid broadside after broadside into her flanks. Yet she moves not, but gives back shot for shot, blow for blow, steel for steel, emitting fire at once from each of her port-holes, so severely punching three of her nearest adversaries as to compel them to draw back and careen over on shore. She keeps up the unequal contest in spite of the fearful odds against her.

As the conflict was waxing warmer, anxious groups were formed on the ramparts of the forts, watching in breathless silence the progress of that unparalleled engagement. The fort has long since ceased firing, except when a contemptible Federal craft, formerly the *Buchend*, I believe, thinking no doubt that the entrance was free to all, came up brazingly to seek admittance, and being turned over to the brave sergeant, he, with a contemptuous smile, sent through her a heavy "Brooks" which soon settled her account, when the *Morgan* detailed a party of men to go and burn her up—the crew having taken to their boats and escaped.

In the midst of the group stood our General, who alone had a spyglass, and in, whose intelligent and impressible features we were reading the progress of the fight far better than with the naked eyes. Suddenly he drops the glass from his eye, raises it again, and in a low voice mutters to himself: "She has ceased firing."

And true it was, the noble ship had struck her colors, not that she was tired, not that she was conquered, but, as we learned soon afterward, because her rudder-chains had parted, and she had become the inert and unmanageable mass unable any longer to confront the foe, or turn upon the base vultures who had stood far off from her, gathered around like all beasts of prey which come to the carrion but run from the living flesh, and the *Tennessee* was lost to our view. Brave BUCHANAN had lost a leg, and two of his men killed during the action, but, as informed by the flag-of-truce boat, the vessel herself was as sound as when launched, and had she not met with that apparently trifling accident, she might yet be the proud mistress of the bay.

As it is, she will soon be one of the most, if not most recoubtable of the enemies we may shortly have to combat.

Thus closed at 9.40 A. M. the contest for the possession of Mobile Bay, having lasted two hours and a half, resulting disastrously, but not ingloriously, to our arms.

Of the garrison of Fort Morgan the people may well be proud, and well may they confide in them that so long as they will be able to support animal life the Confederate flag shall wave over her ramparts.

Each man did his duty nobly. In the presence of danger, the ties of former friendship and confidence between officers and men recovered their power, and an eager desire was evinced by each man to implicitly rely on the courage and ability of his immediate superior. The men had, most of them at least, never been under fire, and few even of the oldest soldiers could remember one more terrific. The enemy fired no doubt over 3,000 shots, mainly shell; and although their practice was bad, and they struck the fort not over seven times and exploded but two shells inside, yet the bombardment, short as it was, is one of the hottest of the war. But the brave men never flinched—each successful shot was followed by hurrahs and cheers, and they even too freely exposed their persons to the enemy's balls for the sole purpose of judging of the effects of their own shots. They not only fought valiantly but cheerfully, gaily, and with that care for nothing recklessness which is the stamp of genuine bravery.

The casualties in the fort were few. Lieut. SMITH, Company A, First Alabama, while sighting his gun had his right hand so badly shattered by a shrapnel shot as to render amputation necessary, and three men were slightly bruised by the falling brickbats from the banquettes and parapets.

This is the sad but truthful history of the invasion of Mobile Bay. As to its consequences I am not able to judge, but they very slightly alter the state of things previously existing. If Mobile was secure against a water attack, it was not on account of Morgan, Gaines and Powell, but on account of the shallow waters of the upper bay. The same obstacle still remains. And if she was to open a land attack by way of Pascagonla and Bayou le Batré she cannot now be much worse off, because the enemy can land at Dog River. The river is, therefore, as before, the real outer line of our defences, and on its banks must be fought the battle for the possession of Mobile.

True, we lose command of the bay, but this is a matter of private inconvenience, and, not of military importance, as we draw no supplies from the Bay shores beyond firewood and lumber, which may as easily be procured up the river; and by effectually closing up every possible avenue into the Apalachee, Tensaw and Spanish Rivers, we may still laugh at their vain efforts.

The real loss is in the destruction or capture of our fleet, and, above all, in the capture of Admiral BUCHANAN, Capt. JOHNSON, and their heroic crew. The fleet, small as it was, performed prodigies of valor, and gave the most emphatic denial to the sneers and slanders indulged in at their expense. They have done their duty, their whole duty, and a grateful nation will never forget it. HENRY ST. PAUL.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT POWELL.

From the Mobile Tribune, Aug. 9.

A member of the garrison at Fort Powell furnishes us with the following particulars of the evacuation. On Friday afternoon one of the enemy's rams, carrying four guns, began to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the fort, on the Bay side; and in a short time opened fire on it. That part of the fort was not completed, though two guns were mounted there; but they were so exposed that they could be but of little service. And one of them was dismounted on the third or fourth shot from the ram. The fort, however, exchanged some few shots, with what effect is not known. The ram neared the fort to within a few hundred yards, doing great damage to the works. One shot is said to have penetrated the bomb-proof. Two of its water tanks were destroyed, and other damage was done. The untenable condition of the place was obvious. Col. WILLIAMS, commander, accordingly determined, before his communication with the shore was cut off, to evacuate it. So he arranged a fuse to communicate to the magazine at a certain time, and then the men were collected together, and quietly landed at Cedar Point. The explosion is said to have taken place at about 3 o'clock at night. It is reported that the members of the Signal Corps who were on Little Dauphin Island, were captured by the enemy.

NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

The Tribune of the 9th notices that Gen. MAURY has issued an order for the removal of all non-combatants from the city. Greenville, Butler County, is named as the place where arrangements have been made for the accommodation of such, and the people interior are invoked to afford protection to as many as possible.

Greenville is 150 miles northeast from Mobile, and 40 miles southwest from Montgomery.

An editorial in the same paper, addressed to non-combatants, strongly enforces the duty of obeying this order.

BUCHANAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Com. FARRAND has assumed command of the navy, in the absence of Admiral BUCHANAN.

OFFICERS CAPTURED AT FORT GAINES.

The *Times* publishes the names of the rebel officers captured with Fort Gaines, which are as follows:

Col. C. D. Anderson, 21st Alabama.
Maj. C. B. Johnson, 21st Alabama.
Maj. W. R. Brown, P. A. C. S., Texas.
Asst. Surg. M. W. Dupose, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Adjt. Geo. Vedener, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. R. E. Baker, P. A. C. S.
Capt. C. K. Sherman, P. A. C. S.
Capt. J. L. Culpepper, S. C.
Capt. F. W. Smith, 21st Alabama, Sumter Co.
Capt. Price Williams, Jr., Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. M. Crenshaw, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. John F. O'Connor, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. J. Ernest Meicre, C. S. Marines.
Capt. A. S. Carrington, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Capt. E. P. Spalding, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. A. Northrop, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. M. McInnis, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. R. Y. Fendall, C. S. Marines.
Lieut. John F. Toulmin, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. J. L. Dove, Culpepper Bat., S. C.
Lieut. R. E. Roper, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Lieut. Wm. S. Badger, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. O. C. Dorrahs, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. E. A. Poelmetz, 21st Alabama, Marengo Co.
Lieut. J. Poelmetz, 21st Alabama, Marengo Co.
Lieut. M. E. Macartney, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. T. N. Macartney, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. John S. Rapier, C. S. Marines.
Lieut. T. J. Evans, First Battalion Alabama Artillery, Mobile.
Lieut. Warren J. Anderson, Alabama Art., Mobile.
Lieut. John M. Battle, Alabama Artillery, Mobile.
Lieut. Chas. W. Sims, Lockhart's Battalion, N. O.
Lieut. G. B. Dantzler, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. M. Mims, 21st Alabama, Montgomery.
Lieut. Wm. Demorey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. D. McCullough, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. B. F. Allman, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. David Woods, Lockhart's Battalion.
Lieut. M. Burke, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. R. Baldwin, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. Wm. H. Andrews, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. John M. Danzey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. T. T. Herbert, 21st Alabama, Mobile.

A FALSE PROPHET.

The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* of August 4, the day before the battle, published the following editorial:

We return to the subject of the defence of Fort Morgan and the entrance to Mobile Bay as one of present absorbing interest. If the Confederate Navy cannot be convinced that Yankee ships of war do not wear a charmed life and are not invulnerable to the most powerful modern ordnance, we wish to show to soldiers and landsmen, at least, who are not bound by this awe spell, that all history that relates to such combats proves that ships of war (and history does not except even Yankee ships) are no match for shore batteries, and that when the latter are served with coolness and gallantry, the chances of victory are all in their favor. We adverted yesterday, in proof of this position, to instances in the present war. Let us see what experience teaches of such fights in other wars and other times. We had occasion to examine the subject two years ago, and find the statistics collected to our hand in an editorial we wrote and published at that time. We reproduce it and beg the gunners at Fort Morgan to read it. Let them see what was done by a purely constructed mud fort erected on the very spot they are now to defend, by which both a heavy British fleet and a British land force were completely whipped. Compare that work with the powerful fort, now to be defended, and the pop-guns of that day to the tremendous ordnance which now frowns from the barbette and water batteries of Fort Morgan. We are glad to hear that the garrison at the fort is in fine spirits and ready to do its whole duty. The men think if they can at target practice hit a barrel at every shot at a range of one thousand yards, so big an object as a Yankee ship cannot pass by their guns and "nobody hurt." We have great hopes of the navy's fighting better than they talk, or we should say than some of its officers talk. If they do not there will be no laurels gained, but some lost. In common with the whole community we have been astonished at the open and outspoken manner in which the gentlemen alluded to speak of the invincible power of the Federal navy. They seem to look upon it as something altogether supernaturally irresistible and invincible; that shell and round-shot are wasted against its invulnerable sides, and human valor is powerless to conquer it. Ask Admiral BUCHANAN to tell you if he found the *Minnesota*, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland* invulnerable. He sunk and smashed them with a "rebel" contrivance called the *Virginia* or *Merrimac*. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of landsmen and horse-marines attacking and capturing these invincible monsters. We really thought these numerous examples had long since exploded the gunboat terror which prevailed earlier in the war. Our enemies are just as easily whipped on the water as on the land, and everybody has learned this fact from experience except those naval gentlemen who cannot shake off the prejudices of the past. Half of the reputation of the old navy was derived from its own conceit and braggadocio, and besides that, the United States Navy is not what it was when the war broke out. It has been sadly adulterated in its *personnel*, and many an adventurer, ignorant of the profession struts a quarter deck, where formerly only officers and gentlemen were found. Perhaps the navy men to whom we allude are only exaggerating the work before them for the purpose of heightening the value of the success and brightening the laurels they mean and hope to win. Certain it is, and the time has become serious enough to justify speaking the truth, that the long absolute inaction of the Mobile squadron has grown into a proverb on the lips of all classes of the public, and it is only by some brilliant action that it can recover from the disfavor and loss of confidence into which, for some reason, it has certainly fallen.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The following appeals appear in the Mobile papers:

The enemy's vessels, as you all know, have run past the forts and are now in the bay. So that the outer water defences are of no further present use for the security of our city and homes. What the purpose of the enemy is, we have not yet discovered—whether to hold command of the bay, in order to dominate the forts, or by his shallowest vessels to attempt to draw near enough to open a bombardment on it, it is now impossible to say.

We must act without this information. We must gather every man in it for defence into some organized body, and hold ourselves in readiness to repel attack, come from what quarter it may. This is the only way to make our efforts useful, and to stand strong against the progress of the foe, in case he should approach us within reach of the weapons that we have at command.

The advance on us has been unexpected, and our arms cannot impede or repel the enemy in his present position, but his ulterior intentions may soon be unmasked in such form as will bring our services into use, and then on your valor will depend the safety of the city.

We must defend this city to the last point of resistance. Let it not be said that Mobile is craven, while we have the illustrious examples of Richmond, Petersburgh and Charleston looking us in the face. Let not the name of this city stand in the historical records of this unexampled war beneath, or in contrast with, these grand instances of heroic fortitude and endurance.

Fellow-citizens, I can only counsel alacrity in this business, and a cheerful obedience to your commanders. They are striving with all their might, and they will not lead you to dishonor. My own services will be given to the cause with all the zeal I posses. And so, trusting to the benign influence of God and our own hands and hearts, I hope we shall escape all danger, or battle through it to a successful end.

R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

GENERAL CALL TO THE CITIZENS.

Gen. DANIEL H. MAURY, commanding the District of the Gulf, has made an appeal to all men in this community to take up arms and organize themselves at once to repel the enemy, who has come again to possess himself of this harbor and city, and has assigned to Col. A. S. HERRON the duty of organizing and commanding the Louisianians and the battalion of employes; and to Col. T. J. JUDGE the duty of organizing and commanding all other troops which may be organized under his call.

The undersigned accept the respective positions assigned them by this order, and urgently appeal to all men in the respective classes designated to organize at once, and report with their respective organizations to the Military Court Rooms in this city. Organize into companies, and organize speedily, and report immediately.

Men of Mobile and vicinity, do not "hang fire" on this appeal.

A. S. HERRON,
THOS. J. JUDGE.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S ORDERS.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF MOBILE BAY,
July 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—Strip your vessels and prepare for the conflict. Send down all your superfluous spars and rigging. Trice up or remove the whiskers. Put up the splinter nets on the starboard side, and barricade the wheel and steersmen with sails and hammocks. Lay chains or sand-bags on the deck over the machinery, to resist a plunging fire. Hang the sheet chains over the side, or make any other arrangement for security that your ingenuity may suggest. Land your starboard boats, or lower and tow them on the port side, and lower the port boats down to the water's edge. Place a leadsman and the pilot in the port-quarter boat, or the one most convenient to the commander.

The vessels will run past the forts in couples lashed side by side, as hereinafter designated. The bag-ship will lead and steer from Sand Island, N. by E. by compass, until abreast of Fort Morgan; then N. W. half N. until past the Middle Ground, then N. by W. and the others, as designated in the drawing, will follow in due order, until ordered to anchor; but the bow and quarter-line must be preserved, to give the chase-guns a fair range; and each vessel must be kept astern of the broadside of the next ahead; each vessel will keep a very little on the starboard quarter of his next ahead, and, when abreast of the fort, will keep directly astern, and as we pass the fort, will take the same distance on the port quarter of the next ahead, to enable the stern-guns to fire clear of the next vessel astern.

It will be the object of the Admiral to get as close to the fort as possible before opening fire; the ships, however, will open fire the moment the enemy opens upon us, with their chase and other guns, as fast as they can be brought to bear. Use short fuses for the shell and shrapnel, and as soon as within three or four hundred yards, give them grape. It is understood that heretofore we have fired too high, but with grape-shot, it is necessary to elevate a little above the object, as grape will dribble from the muzzle of the gun.

If one or more of the vessels be disabled, their partners must carry them through, if possible, but if they cannot, then the next astern must render the required assistance; but as the Admiral contemplates moving with the flood tide, it will only require sufficient power to keep the crippled vessel in the channel.

Vessels that can, must place guns upon the poop and top-gallant forecastle, and in the top on the starboard side. Should the enemy fire grape, they will remove the men from the top-gallant forecastle and poop, to the guns below, until out of grape range.

The howitzers must keep up a constant fire from the time they can reach with sharpnel until out of its range.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Comd'g W. G. B. Squadron.

OFFICIAL REBEL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEFEAT.

MOBILE, Aug. 9, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels-of-war. The *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat—the *Philippi*, which I subsequently learned. The *Richmond*, *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, where they were encountered by the *Tennessee*, *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma*.

The *Tennessee* and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate engagement between the fleet, the *Gaines* retired to Fort Morgad in a sinking condition; the *Selma* cut off, surrendered, and the *Morgan* escaped to Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee

water, Capt. COLVOCORESSIS started from his ship the day before, and after a night's march reached Sapelo Bridge, where he stationed a small party under Boatswain PHILIP J. MILLER, to intercept a party of cavalry said to be in the rear, and also to prevent the escape of fugitives. The body then proceeded some miles further toward the Court-house, where it was divided and placed so as to surround the building, but concealed from view.

When the appointed time arrived, Mr. MILLER set fire to the bridge, and at the signal the main body rushed out and joined the meeting; soon after Mr. MILLER arrived with some citizens that he had picked up by the way.

Capt. COLVOCORESSIS then read to the meeting from the newspaper, the order of Col. GAULDEN for their assembling, and regretting that the Colonel had failed to attend, he invited the meeting to accompany him, which they did, and arrived safely on board the *Saratoga*, where they meet daily under the United States flag.

Col. GAULDEN has since published a statement in which he professes himself to be much humiliated by the occurrence, for which there is no occasion, as his friends are in better company than they were before.

He also pays his compliments to Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, and says, that "when he calls to see him again, he (Col. G.) shall be home, and will try to give him a more respectful reception."

I think I can answer for Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, that he duly appreciates the Colonel's politeness, and will endeavor to reciprocate.

The whole affair does great credit to Capt. COLVOCORESSIS, his officers and men. With him were Acting Ensigns Edward Rogers and George O. Fabens; Boatswain, Philip J. Miller; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. A. Stannard and Thomas Dalton; Acting Captain's Clerk, John W. McReynolds, and Dr. Winthrop Butler; and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to him, to them and to the men.

Commanders of vessels will have this order read on the quarter-deck to all hands the day after its reception.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral, Commanding,
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

RESTITUTION OF MONEY.

The annexed correspondence explains itself:

HILTON HEAD, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Foster, Com'd'g Dept. of the South:

DEAR GEN.: Enclosed you shall find $16, which you will use as, in your judgment, you may think best. It is restitution for injury done to the U. S. Government. The injury was done in the Department of the South, and hence the reason I send the money to you who command this department. By no possible supposition can you ever know the name of the party making the restitution, nor can you ever know the circumstances of the case. The knowledge of the fact was obtained through the Catholic Confessional, the secret of which is inviolable. The sum, though small, compensates the Government, to the last fraction, for the injury done. Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HASSON, Chaplain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Rev. James Hasson, Catholic Chaplain:

DEAR SIR; I have received your note of this day with its inclosure of $16, which is restored to the United States by some person as a just restitution for injury done; the acknowledgment of the fault having been made in the confessional, and the reparation made through you. Please accept my thanks.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
J. G. FOSTER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

FROM FLORIDA.

There is nothing new to report from Florida, save that Gen. HATCH is following up the successes we have already achieved in the State. It is said our forces have advanced beyond Baldwin to a point in the vicinity of the Olustee battle ground. It is believed the enemy's force consists wholly of two or three battalions of cavalry. We shall soon know to a certainty.

RETALIATION.

In my last dispatch to the TIMES I stated that the rebel Government had ordered to be placed under fire at Charleston an additional number of 600 Union prisoners. Those 600 are now and have been for some time confined in the Charleston jail. They are all officers of different rank, and the treatment they receive is said to be perfectly horrible. Just before Gen. WESSELS was exchanged the other day he was informed by SAM JONES, the Commandant of Charleston, that it was not the intention of the rebel authorities to have the 600 remain under fire. They had been removed from Macon and Andersonville, because those places were considered insecure from our raiding parties. While at Charleston they were simply *in transitu* to some other place. Gen. FOSTER, having waited sufficiently long to understand that this *in transitu* business was likely to be a fixed thing with the rebels, dispatched a note to JONES in which he very pointedly intimated that unless our men were removed at once from Charleston, 600 rebel officers should be exposed to fire on Morris Island. In accordance with this intention the authorities at Washington were consulted, and they have made arrangements to have the 600 rebel officers transferred to this department within a very short time. Gen. FOSTER has ordered tents to be pitched on Morris Island, so that no delay may be occasioned as to the matter of getting them under fire. The main object of the rebels in placing prisoners under fire may be, as Gen. SEYMOUR has said, to bring about an exchange. They are fearfully in want of men to fill up their depleted ranks, and are ready to do anything, no matter how mean, despicable, or murderous it may be, provided they can effect an exchange. The reader will obtain a better idea of the rebel stand on this subject, by referring to an extract taken from a Charleston paper, which, in connection with other extracts, accompanies this correspondence. As to the 600 rebel officers, they will be subjected to a good hot fire any time the villains on the other side are disposed to open their pieces. Exchange is out of the question. Gen. FOSTER has not now the same power delegated to him that he had at the time of the exchange of the fifty. The whole question of exchange depends upon the War Department, and we are very sure they know how to act. It is now measure for measure.

MORE EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Yesterday, Major ANDERSON, of Gen. FOSTER's Staff, proceeded to Port Royal Ferry, and received within our lines Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment; Capt. ROBBINS, Lieut. ROGERS, Surgeon ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; and Assistant Surgeon TERRELL, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, according to an agreement entered into for an exchange of the first three mentioned and the release of the Surgeons at the time of the exchange on the 3d inst. Accompanying the exchanged officers to Port Royal Ferry was a large number of other Union officers. Major LAY, of Gen. JONES' Staff, explained the circumstance, by saying that perhaps Major ANDERSON would be willing to make arrangements for the exchange of all. Of course, Major ANDERSON declined entering upon negotiations.

Col. HOYT says if he had been properly supported at the time he made the attack on Fort Johnson, Charleston would have been in our possession long before this.

WHIT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—PROPOSED ORDINANCE AGAINST ENLISTING MEN IN NEW-YORK FOR OTHER PLACES.

The following communications were laid before the Board of Councilmen yesterday. That body unanimously adopted the drafted ordinance accompanying Mr. BLUNT's letter, and it probably will soon be concurred in by the Board of Aldermen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith to your honorable body a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering of the Board of Supervisors, showing the evils consequent on the establishment of recruiting agencies, within the limits of New-York City, for the purpose of enlisting for other States and cities. No more flagrant outrage on the rights of the State, nor one more fraught with danger to our citizens, could be perpetrated. I would, therefore, join in the recommendation of Mr. BLUNT, and urge the prompt passage of an ordinance in accordance with the accompanying draft, which is herewith respectfully submitted.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CO. VOL. ROOMS, CITY HALL PARK, CORNER BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-STREET,
New-York, Aug. 18, 1864.

His Honor C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor City of New-York:

SIR: New-York has at last become a sort of general rendezvous where every county, city, town and village not only of our own State, but of other States, seems to have congregated its agents to fill their respective quotas. Of course every man raised in this City and credited to any other locality, lessens our chances for filling the very heavy quota demanded of us under the President's call for 500,000 men. We have hitherto appealed to all the authorities to endeavor to have this abuse checked, but as yet in vain, and inasmuch as the county has not the requisite legislative authority, we now appeal to you as the Chief Magistrate of the City, to invoke the aid of the Common Council in the matter, with a view, if possible of driving from our City the many now engaged in the business of carrying away our men for the benefit of other localities. The ordinance appended I think will, if it becomes a law, ensure the desired object and materially assist us in raising the quota under the President's last call. If it meets your approval, I respectfully ask that you will transmit it to the Common Council, one branch of which I understand meets to-day, with your recommendation for its passage.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Volunteer Committee.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND TO FACILITATE THE RAISING OF THE QUOTA UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to open any office in the City of New-York for the purpose of obtaining recruits, either for the army or navy, for any locality other than the City and County of New-York, nor to obtain substitutes, either for the army or navy, for persons other than residents of the City and County of New-York; nor shall it be lawful for any person, whether resident of the City and County of New-York or not, to either induce, or endeavor to induce, any person in said City and county to leave the same, for the purpose of enlisting as a volunteer or substitute for any other locality in or out of the State; or to induce, or endeavor to induce, any person to enlist within the City and County of New-York, as a substitute for any person other than a resident of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. Any person infringing upon the provisions of the foregoing section, in either of its particulars, shall, upon conviction before any Police Justice, or magistrate of the City of New-York, be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. In all cases where fines are imposed for the infringement of the first section of this ordinance, one-half of the amount shall be paid to the party making the complaint in the case.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Bids for Street Manure.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for the purchase, for the term of one year, from Sept. 1, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the seven different dumping grounds in the City. The prices offered ranged from 14 to 25 cents per load, which are the minimum and maximum prices at which the manure has been sold by the City officials for several years past. The plan of disposing of this manure by contract, however, is original with Comptroller BRENNAN. Always heretofore it has been disposed of by the subordinate officers of his department by private sales. By the new arrangement it is conceived a larger income will be derived. JAMES R. DAY & Co. and E. H. SISSON bid for all the manure, at all the dumps, at 25 cents per load; and as no other of the bidders proposed to take from all the dumps, either of these two parties will get the contract. To settle the point of doubt arising from the identity of their bids as to which is entitled to the award, may puzzle the Comptroller somewhat. It would perhaps be a good plan to give them alone a new chance of bidding, and so determine the matter.

The street manure probably amounts to about 125,000 loads per annum. The revenue derived from sales of it has varied considerably, from different causes, some of which are inexplicable, except to the individuals who were concerned in making sales of it. The highest sum received in any one year for it was in 1853, when the sales amounted to $24,964 20, and the highest point reached since then was in 1860, when the amount was $17,928 68. In 1861 the "Hackley contract" went into force, and this change in street-cleaning operations had a wonderful effect in reducing the income from sales of street manure, which summed up only $852 for the year. The next year (1862) HACKLEY continued to clean the streets, and the revenue from manure sales went down to nothing. Early in the following year the Hackley contract was abrogated, and under Comptroller BRENNAN's management the sales of street manure gave an income of $10,451 64, notwithstanding that several thousand loads were given away by the Common Council to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be used on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and also that a good deal was used in manuring the sward in the public parks. By the contract which the Comptroller is about entering into, it is likely that the street manure will give the City an income of upward of $30,000 per year. The following shows the names of the various bidders for the contract, the price per load, and from what dumps they wished to take the manure:

Vesey-street.

Cents per load.		Cents per load	
G. E. Winants	18	John H. Starin	23
Jas. J. Winants	21	James R. Day & Co	25
Chas. D. Blish	25	E. H. Sisson	25

Watts-street.

G. E. Winants	21	Chas. D. Blish	25
John H. Starin	23	E. H. Sisson	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25		

Gansevoort-street.

G. E. Winants	18¾	Chas. D. Blish	25
John H. Starin	23	E. H. Sisson	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25		

Roosevelt-street.

George Ricardo	20	James R. Day & Co	25
John H. Starin	23	William B. Meyers	14
John Brown	23	James Minnaugh	19
James J. Winants	21	E. H. Sisson	25

Stanton-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	19	Wm. B. Meyers	14
John H. Starin	23	Charles Blish	25
Peck, Skidmore & Co	18¾	James Minnaugh	19
James R. Day & Co	25	E. H. Sisson	25

Sixteenth-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	16	Wm. B. Meyers	10
John H. Starin	23	Chas. D. Blish	25
James R. Day & Co	25	Wm. Ryan	20½
John Meehan	21	James Minnaugh	19
Mark I. Elliott	25	John Chester	22½
Patrick Rooney	20	E. H. Sisson	25
Barney Carroll	23		

Twenty-third-street.

Peck, Skidmore & Co	16	Patrick Rooney	20
John H. Starin	23	Barney Carroll	25
Jas. R. Day & Co	25	Chas. D. Blish	22
James Meehan	19	James Minnaugh	19
Mark I. Elliott	22	E. H. Sisson	25

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co	40⅝
90,000	do	109	200	do	40⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	109	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	110⅝	300	Erie Railway	111⅜
1,000	do	110¾	300	do	111½
17,600	do	111	100	do	111¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71. R.	100	100	Hud. Riv. R.	130¼
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74. C. Indorsed	98½	500	do	130
			900	Reading R.	135
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	103	200	do b10	135¼
5,000	Jer. City W. L.	110	100	do s20	135
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	260	do s30	136
500	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	110	500	do s15	135
			200	do s10	135
1,000	Mo. State 6s	69	100	Q't'z Hill G. M. Co.	10
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅛
10,000	do b30	50	700	do	88
20,000	do	49¾	300	do	88½
5,000	do b10	49¾	700	do b3	88¼
5,000	do	49⅝	400	do s20	88
10,000	do	49¾	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130¼
30,000	do s30	49¾	800	do	130
4,172	do	49½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	111
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	119¼	500	do	111⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	200	do	111⅜
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	115	300	Chi. & N. W.	55
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121⅛	400	do	54¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	136	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	89½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	117	100	do s10	89
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex	125	1000	do s20	89
8,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds	115	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	130¼
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	114¼	400	do s20	130
7,000	do	114¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	112
10,000	Amer. Gold	256¾	100	do b30	112
10	Bank of Com'rce.	107½	200	do	111⅝
12	do	107	100	do s10	111½
200	Canton Co	36½	400	do	111⅜
25	Del. & H. C. Co.	209	100	do s30	111¼
100	Cum. Coal Pref	59½	300	do s20	111¼
300	do	59	600	Mil. & P. Du C.	66½
100	Quick. M. Co	82	20	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	121
200	do b30	82¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	113⅝
200	do	81¾	300	do	113¾
100	do b10	82	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	66
100	do b15	82	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	93¼

SECOND BOARD.

$87,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	111	50	Mich. Cen. R.	137⅜
27,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	100	do	137¼
15,000	do	94⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	87½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	69	300	do	87⅜
10	Fourth Nation'l B.	95	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅝
100	Canton Co	35½	50	do	129⅞
200	Cumb. Coal Pref	58	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	146
50	Quick. Min. Co	82¼	13	Mil. & Pr. du C.	67
100	do b10	82¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111½
100	do	82½	300	do	113⅜
600	do	82	400	do	111¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130¼	1000	do s5	111
100	do b1	130⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	54½
250	Hud. Riv. R.	130	100	do	54⅜
500	Erie Railway	111⅛	200	do	54¼
100	do b10	111⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pref	88½
600	Reading R.	134¾	200	do s15	88¼
500	do b10	135	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅜
400	do	134⅝	400	do	111½
100	do s10	134½	300	do	111
500	do	134½	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	113½
500	do b3	134¼	150	do	113
600	Cle. & Tol. R.	130	500	do s20	113

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	49⅝	100	Chi. & R. Isl. c	111⅜
20,000	do b3	49½	200	do b3	111⅜
100	Erie Railway	111½	100	C. & N. W. s3	54½
200	Hudson Riv. R. s3	130	100	do c	54½
100	do	130	100	do b3	54½
100	do b3	130	200	do	54½
1200	Reading R.	134¾	100	do b3	54¼
900	do s3	134¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	89
200	do c	134¾	300	P., F. W. & C. c	113½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	137⅜	200	do s3	113⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.	87½	100	Atl. M. S. C. c	183
500	do c	87⅜	200	Cum. Coal	58¾
500	do	87¼	100	do s10	58¼
400	do c	87¼	400	do s10	58⅜
800	do	87⅜	200	do b3	58½
700	do s3	87½	100	do s30	58¼
800	do	87½	300	do	58½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	129½	200	do s3	58½
100	do s3	129¾	200	Quicks. M. Co. c	81⅝
100	do c	129⅝	200	do b5	81¾
100	do s30	129¾	100	do	81¾
100	do	129¾	100	do b3	81½
100	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	111¼	100	Mariposa M. Co s3	40¼
400	do	111⅛	100	do	40⅜
400	do s3	111¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway s10	111	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅜
700	do b3	111	100	do s3	111⅜
100	Reading R.	134⅜	100	do b3	111⅝
300	M. S. & N. I.	87	100	Chic. & N. W.	54⅜
100	do b5	87	100	do	54½
400	do s10	87	100	do b4	54⅜
100	do b3	87⅜	100	do b3	55⅜
100	Hud. River R.	129⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	113⅜
400	do	129¾	200	do b3	113⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅝	100	Quicksilv. Min.	81¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	111⅜	100	Mariposa Min.	40⅝
200	do s10	111⅜	300	do	40⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 13:

Increase in Loans	$924,163
Decrease in Specie	286,041
Decrease in Circulation	71,146
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	709,703

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 22, 1863.	Aug. 20, 1864.	Aug. 13, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	175,713,139	185,998,407	185,074,244
Specie	31,520,499	20,794,268	21,080,309
Circulation	5,545,970	4,346,658	4,417,804
Gross Deposits	218,870,700	218,869,681	221,608,120
Exchanges	62,292,605	62,333,464	65,781,606
Undrawn	156,588,095	156,536,217	155,826,514
In Sub-Treasury	26,162,542	21,559,251	16,971,011

The changes in the Associated Bank Statement from last week are not important in any department. There is a moderate increase in both Loans and Discounts, and a slightest falling off in Specie at Bank, while the Treasury Office made a considerable gain from the Customs of the week. To-day the holders of the September and November coupons are availing themselves of Mr. FESSENDEN's order for their prepayment in Gold, and there has been quite a crowd at the Interest desk of the Office. The Gold bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 5-20s are again in large demand to-day, and have advanced to 109 for the former and 111@111¼ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s. The later advices from Europe are understood to be favorable for these stocks, though only reported as yet by telegraph. The 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents. sold at 103¼, including the September coupon. The Certificates of Indebtedness are steady at 95 ℘ cent. The Fourth National Bank received $200,000 additional to the new 7-30 ℘ cents. and the First National Bank $100,000.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Stock Exchange were lower in prices, under an increased disposition to follow down the sales of Saturday. The speculation was very decidedly against the market. This adverse temper may be ascribed by a portion of the Street to the talk of Peace, and by another to the rumor of a new Gold-bearing Loan. In regard to the first opinion, nothing new seemed to be developed in the morning or afternoon papers, and in reference to the prospect of an urgent Loan, to disturb the Money Market, the additional advance in the present Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cent. Stocks would seem to be against it.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Saturday. The share list closes heavily. The price of Gold has ruled dull through the day at 257 ℘ cent., the speculation in the Gold stocks being greatly reduced in the volume of transactions:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅝	109	Mich. Central	138⅛	137½
U. S. 5-20's	110⅝	111	Mich. Southern	88¾	87
N. Y. Central	129¾	130¼	Illinois Cen.	130½	129½
Erie	111¾	111	Pittsburgh	111½	111⅜
Erie Preferred	111	111	Fort Wayne	113¾	113½
Hudson	130½	129⅝	Rock Island	112	111⅜
Canton	36	35	Reading	135⅝	134⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82	81½
Toledo	129	129¼	Cum'land Coal.	60	58
Northwest	55½	54½	Mariposa	40¼	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	50⅜	49½	N. West Pref.	89½	88½

Receipts for Customs, to-day, were $347,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	104
Merchants'	109	Hanover	102
Mechanics'	109½	Continental	103
North River	104	Commonwealth	102½
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	107½	Park	138
American Exchange	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Pacific R. G'rtd by Mo.	56
N. Y. Cen	118	Ill. Central '75	135
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84½
N. Y. Cen. conv., '74	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	111
Erie 3ds, '83	131	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	104
Erie 4ths, '80	121½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	111	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102½
Hud. R. 1sts '69	113	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	131	Chi & R. I. 1sts	114
Hud. R. Bonds	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Mich. C. '69 & '73	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104½
Mich. C. new 1sts	141	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Mich. S. 2ds	100	Atlantic & G. W	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	116		

STATE BANKS OF NEW-YORK—QUARTERLY.

	March 17, 1864.	June 25, 1864.
Loans and discounts	$200,399,286	$201,183,729
Overdrafts	536,926	721,187
Due from banks	23,753,048	20,914,756
Due from directors	7,048,825	6,960,153
Due from brokers	28,883,815	11,829,624
Real estate	8,521,359	8,333,923
Specie	22,146,592	22,590,192
Cash items	105,350,120	71,353,315
Stocks, 7.30s and U.S. Certif.	117,159,915	113,624,901
Bonds and mortgages	4,915,315	4,414,747
Bills of banks and U.S. notes	33,159,241	29,065,674
Bills of suspended banks	245	237
Loss and expense account	786,180	1,447,205
Add for cents	910	914
Total	$516,727,137	$473,680,843
Capital	$109,279,105	$108,135,875
Circulation	30,974,850	32,427,350
Profits	18,724,700	23,509,367
Due banks	55,613,860	50,948,991
Due other than banks and depositors	3,604,308	1,444,544
Due Treasurer State	3,813,957	4,729,087
Due depositors on demand		248,185,490
Due not included above	2,962,103	4,267,517
Add for cents	518	532
Total	$516,727,137	$473,648,759

The traffic on the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending Aug. 15, in 1863 and 1864, amounted to the following sums:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$14,350	$20,903
Freight	26,746	41,726
Miscellaneous	2,230	1,703
Total	$43,326	$64,332
Increase		21,006

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad during the second week of August:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$4,149	$9,070
Freight	5,957	9,834
Mail, express and telegraph	875	1,125
Total	$10,981	$20,029
Increase		9,048

The receipts since Jan. 1 amount to $585,497, against $371,908 for the same period last year. Increase $213,589.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the second week in August were:

1864	$21,678
1863	13,709
Increase	$7,969
Increase since Jan. 1, 1864	$439,802

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 21,934 bbls. Flour, 48,027 bushels Wheat, 70,945 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 74,320 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,172 pkgs. Provisions, and 618 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots and $16 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c.

COTTON—Is in demand at rising prices. Middlings, $1 82@$1 83 ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, especially shipping brands, which have advanced about 10c.@15c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last amount to 21,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 75, chiefly at $10 25@$10 40, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $10 75@$11, and (reported) December delivery at $11; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℘ bbl.	$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State	10 15	@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 50	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 75	@12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,600 bbls. at $10 85@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand and buoyant to-day; sales 870 bbls. extra at $10 15@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been in light supply and fair request, at an advance of about 2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 72,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 40; Amber Western, at $2 47@$2 53; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 47; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 37@$2 39, the latter an extreme (nominal) rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 37; Red State at $2 37 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in fair request at much higher prices; sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at $1 56@$1 59 for mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice do., and $1 55@$1 56 for unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 80@$1 90 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@95c., Western at 95c.@96c., and State at 93c.@95c., cash, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inquired for and held quite firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ℘ gallon. Tar at $17 50@$19 ℘ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in rather more request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80. Crude Petroleum at 54c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted firmer. Sales since our last, 5,650 bbls., at $40 25@$40 37½ for New Mess; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 for Thin Mess; about $41 50 for Clear, and $35 50@$36 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@26c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales of 370 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 3,850 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23c., and for September delivery 23½c., ℘ lb. Beef is in request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales of 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℘ tce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 45c.@51c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in limited request, at 18c.@26c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 450 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, 22c.@25c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, at 24c.@29½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $1 82@$1 83 ℘ gallon, holders now asking higher rates.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light today, including for Liverpool 36,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d.@7½d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat (by steamer) at 8½d.; 100 bales Hemp, at 20s. For London, 300 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 4½d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d.; and by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Italian brig, with 11,000 bushels Wheat, at 5s. For Bremen, 350 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.@25s.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR quiet; sales 500 bbls. Superfine at $9 75: Extras, $11 50@$12. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bbls. Old Red at $2 57; New $2 70; White, $2 80@$3. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 70; Mixed Western, $1 65@$1 66. OATS higher; New, 93c.@94c.; Old, 98c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 49c.@51c.; Refined, in bond, 82c.@85c.; do. free, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS firm. LARD firm at 22½c. WHISKY firm and advanced; sales at $1 81@$1 82, now held at $1 85.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION...MONDAY, August 22, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, August 19, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the Board in the City Hall, on Monday next, the twenty-second instant, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Fourteenth District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JAMES McMAHON,
Alderman Fourth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman Fifth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—9.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Ryers Alderman Chipp was called to the chair.

Alderman Ryers moved that the board take a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

The minutes of August eighth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Regiment Sickles Brigade, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, whereupon

Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Regiment Sickles Brigade as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Bill of Colonel J. F. Cox, Twenty-second Regiment New-York State National Guards, for music furnished in reception of regiments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of A. S. Underhill to have privilege of having awning posts around Oliver and South streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Petition of the Managers of the Society for the Relief of Children of Destitute Seamen for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of the Lamp Lighters in public markets for an increase of pay.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jones—

Petition of property owners on Fifth-avenue to have said avenue open from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the District Court for the Seventh Judicial District shall be held in the Police Court building in East Fifty-seventh-street, and in such room on the first floor of said building as may be designated and set apart by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York.

Which was laid on the table.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward be held on the southeast corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space eight feet wide in Forty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Roman Catholic church in Twenty-fifth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to J. D. Arthur to erect and keep a watering trough in front of his premises, number eighty-three Eighth-avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and are hereby authorized and directed, to lay their mains in Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given, to E. Balleke, to exhibit a sign across the Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, provided the same does not in any way obstruct the travel of the said avenue, the permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Fulton Railroad Company be permitted and authorized to build, construct, use, maintain and operate a horse railroad, with all the necessary turnouts, switches, buildings and other appurtenances relating to horse railroads, from or at some convenient points near the Fulton Ferry, thence through and along Fulton-street to Greenwich-street, thence through and along Greenwich-street to Canal-street, thence through and along Canal-street to West-street, thence through and along West-street to Cortlandt-street, thence through and along Cortlandt-street to and connecting with Maiden-lane to Water-street with or to an adjacent street parallel to Water-street, or an adjacent parallel street to Burling-slip, thence through and along Burling-slip to South-street, thence through and along South-street to the place of beginning, and also through and along Barclay-street from the intersection of Greenwich-street with Barclay-street to West-street.

And this Common Council doth hereby consent thereto.

Which was adopted on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That two lamp-posts be placed in front of the Harlem Congregational Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, north side, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, be regulated and graded; also, that One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from the Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square; also, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; also, in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to hire the premises number one hundred and two Seventh-avenue, for a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to clean away the old posts and chains forming the old inclosures in the City Hall Park, level and grade the whole surface and place a suitable and proper crosswalk where required; also make such repairs to the fountain as shall be necessary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby authorized and directed, to draw a warrant in favor of Lewis De Groff, President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville M. E. Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse the said Board of Trustees for moneys paid for assessment and interest on the property of the church—the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be, and hereby is required and directed to cause a bridge to be built across Eighty-ninth-street, at the Tenth-avenue, (over the track of the railroad,) to be similar to the bridge now at Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue, the work to be commenced at the earliest practicable time, and completed without unnecessary delay, and to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Daniel Connor to keep a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-street, he having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Michael Tracy to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag in front of his property in Fifty-eighth-street, commencing at the corner of Eighth-avenue and running westerly one hundred feet, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hiram Anderson to exhibit goods in front of his store number ninety-nine Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue from Forty-fourth-street to Forty-ninth-street, be flagged the full width of the sidewalk, where not already done, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks repaired where required in Cherry-street, between Market and Catharine streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine for the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered in compiling and superintending the publication of the Manual of the Corporation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Fifth-street, from the Bowery to the Second-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report permitting the New-York Stock Exchange Building Company to erect a portico.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to extend time on contract for building house for Engine Company number twenty-four and Hose Company number eleven.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Law Department from the further consideration of a communication from the District Attorney relative to an original letter of George Washington.

Which was carried.

Whereupon he presented the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is authorized and directed to take the necessary measures to obtain, in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, possession of the original letter written by George Washington, and addressed to the authorities of this City, and which now is, or lately was, in possession of the executrix of the last will and testament of one John Allen, as will more fully appear by reference to the accompanying communication from A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of a report of the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen, to pay the Seventy-first Regiment for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

He then moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of a bill of James McDonough, for music and collation furnished to the Fifty-first Regiment.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Chipp moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a paper permitting Messrs. Ockerhausen and Brothers to construct a passage-way from number nineteen Rose-street to the opposite side.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Jones moved to take up a communication from the Comptroller, with a resolution, authorizing the Comptroller to open the judgment obtained by Baldwin and Jaycox against the City, passed by the Board of Councilmen August fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

He then moved to take up a paper from the Board of Councilmen, to pay the families of volunteers for one hundred days the same as is now paid to regular New-York City volunteers.

Which was carried, and the paper was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, transmitting his Annual Report.

Which was received and the usual number ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller relative to the resolution adopted by the Common Council, authorizing aid to be extended to the families of the New-York State National Guard who have volunteered for one hundred days.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balances to August 20, 1864.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers laid over.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Treasurer be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the clerks be increased from seven hundred and twenty dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the interpreters be increased from five hundred and forty dollars to seven hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the visitors be increased to three dollars per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report from Board of Councilmen of Joint Special Committee to make the arrangements for celebrating the late anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, for the amount of their bills, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McCool moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon moved to take up a paper laid over, giving Engine Company No. 9 a tender.

Which was lost.

Alderman Fox moved that the present order of business be suspended, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the sidewalks in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues C and D, be extended to their proper width, to conform with the rest of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Ignatz Scheler to keep a paper stand on the southwest corner of Avenue D and Second-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to William Sullivan to erect a tent in the park, for recruiting purposes, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

On yeas and nays, lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McMahon, Shannon, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Andrew Mills to erect an iron staircase in front of his premises, number one hundred and ninety-five Lewis-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the chair.

Resolution that permission be given to Nelson Sammis to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-two Grand-street, corner of Centre, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers heretofore laid over.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new tender for the use of Engine Company number Nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—11.

Negative—Aldermen Farley and Long.—2.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson—6.

And the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 5:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 65 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN residing in a Western city, of middle age, and large business acquaintance, &c., would like the agency of some really meritorious article, which he would undertake to introduce through the West and in Canada. No patent rights or patent medicines considered. Address, until Thursday next, R. B. F., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE, A new motive power; it is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage cost; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

FOR SALE—N. E. STATES IN MITCHELL'S patent improvement in Cultivators. A model of this valuable improvement may be seen at our office. Apply immediately. SNYDER & WALTER, 229 Broadway.

$450.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FRUIT, vegetable and fruit stands, ... well located, long established. Good chance for a live man. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO AND MINSTREL; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Later intelligence from the front represents our losses in the fight at the Weldon Railroad as heavier than heretofore reported. It appears that the attack was a surprise to our forces, many of them being in their shelter-tents at the time, to escape the heavy rain that was falling. After a feint about noon, in front of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, the rebels, at 3 o'clock, charged in heavy force between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, and capturing a number of prisoners. The advance of the enemy was checked by the arrival of the Ninth Corps. At the same time a heavy column of the rebels obtained a temporary advantage on our extreme left, where they took several hundred prisoners. Our whole line was forced back for a time, with considerable loss—the enemy also suffering severely—but our men were reformed before dark, and being strengthened by reinforcements, a desperate charge was made to recover the lost ground. This effort was successful, so that at night our forces occupied the same line from which they had been forced in the afternoon. Our loss is estimated at over three thousand.

A heavy cannonade took place on our extreme left on Saturday night, ceasing at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. It was succeeded by heavy musketry firing, which continued at latest advices. This attack, which was made by the rebels for the purpose of driving our forces from the railroad, failed to accomplish its object. The Fifth Corps had been reinforced, and still maintained their position. Thus every attempt of the rebels to dislodge our forces from the position they have gained has signally failed.

The Second Army Corps is reported to have recrossed the James River on Saturday night.

Nothing further has been received from either SHERMAN or SHERIDAN.

The guerrillas who have been operating in the West, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, have been defeated by Gen. HOVEY, and their leader is reported mortally wounded. The guerrilla WOODWARD died of his wounds at Hopkinsville, Tenn., on the 19th. His command has been completely scattered.

There are several rumors in regard to the raiders under WHEELER. The Nashville *Times* mentions a report that they have crossed the river above Chatsanooga; another report states they have gone to East Tennessee. A train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was reported captured near Cleveland. The fortifications at Knoxville have been greatly strengthened, and can resist five times the number of WHEELER'S command. There is a report that the rebel General BUCKNER had been killed in a recent battle.

By the arrival of the steamers *J. J. Rice* and *Arago* at this port yesterday, we have important and interesting intelligence from Hilton Head to the 18th inst. The blockade-runner *Prince Albert*, in attempting to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst., ran aground on Sullivan's Island beach, where she was discovered at daylight the next morning, by the gunners at Battery Chatfield, who immediately opened their guns upon her with marked effect. She was made a total wreck in a few hours. The firing on Sumter is continued night and day. An additional battery of heavy Dahlgren guns is to be he mounted on Cumming's Point. Several private soldiers, recently exchanged, came in the *Arago* on a mission to Washington, they having been selected by the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., to represent to the Government the terrible condition they are in, and to urge the necessity of a speedy exchange, in order that life may be saved. The rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange all prisoners. Gen. HATCH is following up the successes he has recently achieved in Florida.

Our thanks are due to Purser ELY, of the *Arago*, for Port Royal papers.

The arrival of the *E. B. Sander* gives us recent intelligence from New-Orleans. The full and graphic rebel accounts of the Union victory in Mobile Bay will be found intensely interesting. Fort Morgan still held out at last advices, but measures were in course of preparation which, it was thought, would hasten the surrender of that post.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent writing from Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet, says the ram *Tennessee* surrendered because her Admiral was wounded. She could have made a long fight had the men not been so dispirited by his loss. Her stern post was so jammed by the same shot that wounded BUCHANAN that the gun could not be run out, but she still had five heavy Brookes' rifles to use. Her stern and sides were very much battered by our shot. But one had penetrated her—this was a 15-inch solid shot from the *Manhattan*, the only shot of that size that struck her. The battle was finished three hours and a quarter from its commencement.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, the Military Governor of Washington, has signified his determination to put a stop to Sunday excursions down the river, by refusing to grant any further licenses for that object. Very disorderly and dangerous proceedings, involving the lives of innocent parties, are said to have taken place on steamers lately employed for these excursions.

The following is a list of recent deaths at Lovell Hospital, Portsmouth Grove: Aug. 12, William C. Strunk, Company G, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania; Aug. 15, Sergt. David J. Alspach, Company A, Fiftieth Pennsylvania; Aug. 15, Sergt. Orson E. Rice, Company B, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; Aug. 15, William Wilcox, Company A, Second New-York Heavy Artillery; Aug. 17, John Wentworth, Company E, Eleventh New-Hampshire; Aug. 17, William S. Tarbox, Company F, Thirty-second Maine.

Some substitute-runners went from Salem to Marblehead, Mass., Friday, to buy up a company of heavy artillery that was being "sworn in" at the latter place, but left the town on the double-quick in preference to accepting a coat of tar and feathers offered by the indignant Marbleheaders. Later in the day firing was heard to seaward, and the report that the *Tallahassee* was shelling the town brought the "heavies" to the fort and the people to the beach armed with rifles, "Queen's arms," shot-guns, &c., ready to repel an attack, but the scare proved to be only a United States vessel at target practice.

Three sloops-of-war named the *Guerriere*, *Kewaydin* and *Manita*, have been commenced at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard. The first two will be 300 and the last 290 feet long, and they are expected to make 17 knots an hour.

WILLIAM H. SMALLY, who was implicated with PALMER in the alleged Custom-house frauds, and has been confined in Fort Lafryette for some time past, was released yesterday on giving $5,000 bail. JACOB WEEKS and JOHN MARSHAL became his sureties.

An immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the Government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Col. GREEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed $50,000.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff of Gen. HALLECK, has gone upon a mission to Gen. SHERMAN'S army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

The removal of the seat of Government of Canada to Ottawa is about practically to take place.

We are indebted to the New-Orleans *Times* for the Mobile journals containing the full rebel account of the fighting in Mobile Bay, which we publish this morning.

Government Stocks again advanced ¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The Railways were depressed. The price of Gold was 257, the same as on Saturday, the speculation in the Gold-room being very dull.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand, and generally buoyant yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., Wheat about 2c., and Corn 3c. @4c. ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, 12½c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Whisky, 1c. ℔ gallon. Cotton, Tallow and Petroleum were advancing. Freights were quiet and unsettled.

The Live Stock markets are fairly supplied with cattle this week—the number yarded at Forty-fourth-street being nearly 3,400 up to Monday noon, besides over 1,000 head sold at Bergen Hill Friday and Saturday. One or two additional droves came in Monday afternoon, and some hundreds are still behind, which may reach here today. The majority of the droves, like most of those received of late, are poor cattle. The market opened lively for good stock, and the rates of last week were fully sustained—in some instances exceeded. The best cattle brought 19c. @19½c. ℔ lb. for the meat, and, quite likely, some will prove, as they did last week, 20c. when dressed. Sheep are scarce and higher, while hogs remain as last reported, with light receipts.

Evading Public Service—A Bad Example.

An advertisement appears requesting the Alumni of Yale College, in this City, to meet "to devise and adopt a method of mutual insurance against the draft." *Et tu, Brute!* Educated men, too, plotting evasion and desertion. The Republic calls upon her sons to defend her. Unless she has that defence, her destruction is inevitable. And yet everywhere there is a disposition to get clear of the duty. How to escape the draft, is the leading question of the day. All devices are resorted to. The gutters are dragged for substitutes. Traps are set in Europe. Negro slaves, who owe to the Republic nothing but curses, are driven to the rescue. Anything, anything but a straightforward, personal response to patriotic obligations. The scathing words of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, from the front the other day, against the prevailing shifts, were deserved. This shirking is a disgrace to the cause, or rather it is a disgrace to the men who profess to support the cause. The war for the salvation of the Republic is as sacred as ever; no conduct of ours can make it a whit the less righteous or glorious. But such a way of sustaining it as is fast becoming general throughout the North, is a shame to Northern manhood. It is particularly a shame in Northern educated men.

If we have a right to look anywhere for an unselfish and unflinching devotion to the cause, it is among the men who have had that training and discipline by which the soul ought to grow into every form of moral worth as well as intellectual force. "That is a complete and generous education," says old JOHN MILTON, "which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace *and war*." By as much as it makes men better observers and thinkers, it should make them better patriots and citizens. It should give them not only a clearer ken, but a stauncher heart and a stronger arm. And yet from this very class we now, in this crisis of the nation, hear a cry just as pitiful as from any for some method of insuring themselves "against the draft." There is classic heroism here with a vengeance. These men have dined with DECIUS and supped with CURTIUS, and this is what comes of it.

This is sickening. In the name of liberal education, we protest against this effort to connect it with draft-shirking. It is an outrage upon all decency to make a diploma of good stout Latin a signal for desertion and a rallying rag for cowards. If this war is ever to be fought through successfully, the high education of the country must perform its own high part. Its influence is above all other influence. It has more power than elsewhere exists to inspire the high sentiments meet for this terrible crisis, and to rouse the people to all noble daring and doing. But its persuasions are worthless without example. We are thankful that the example has been freely given. From no class, in proportion to its numbers, have more soldiers gone to the war than from the undergraduates of our colleges. Very nearly the same thing may be said of the *alumni* of our colleges. We recognize this with pride. It is this very feeling which impels us to put the brand upon the recreancy that has publicly advertised itself. Venerable Yale herself, must crimson with shame at such action among those who call themselves her sons!

The Fall of Surgeon-General Hammond.

This war, like all wars, has abounded with personal disgraces, but it would be hard to name one more painful or scandalous than that now fastened upon Surgeon-General HAMMOND. When raised to his high position, two years ago, he had high repute in his profession and a stainless name. There was universal confidence alike in his character and his abilities. His first stage of official duty was marked by what seemed to be great faithfulness and efficiency. In time, whispers began to be heard about irregularities and abuses in his administration. They were imputed to jealousy and other sinister motives, and were not heeded. Even when these whispers had gradually grown into loud and strong accusations, the public continued incredulous. It finally became the duty of the Government to investigate them, and for that purpose the President ordered a court-martial, last Winter, consisting of nine officers of high rank and character. A trial was had, lasting nearly four months, conducted with remarkable patience and thoroughness. This trial was private, but so unwilling was the public mind to think such a man guilty, that it hardly imagined any other result than an honorable acquittal. The press almost universally, without distinction of party, abstained from all comment, and even surmise. The court weighed all the testimony, heard the defence of his able counsel, adjudged him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States. This decision underwent review by the Judge-Advocate-General, was sanctioned by the President, and is now promulgated.

The guilt proved was of a very vile sort. He not only directly violated the law in order to indulge favoritism in giving out contracts for supplies, but he stooped to the level of the lowest shoddy knave in knowingly taking supplies of medicines and of blankets of an inferior and unsuitable quality for an exorbitant price. It is almost incredible that a man occupying the eminent position of Surgeon-General of the United States, and universally respected personally as well as professionally, should degrade himself to the baseness, we may say indeed the utter villainy of bartering away the comforts, and perilling the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers committed to his charge, for a little paltry pelf in his own pocket and that of his friends. The doctor who was lately guillotined in France for poisoning his patients to get their life insurance, miscreant though he was, yet, in his cycle of iniquity was but a short remove from WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. The latter experiences no such punishment, because the fatal effects cannot be so clearly proved, but in each case there was the murderously sordid disposition—the same in kind if not in degree.

This man's ruin is a fearful lesson upon the moral necessity of avoiding temptation. Undoubtedly Surgeon-General HAMMOND began with as honest aims as any public official. He had every encouragement to the loftiest ambition. He could have identified his name with this immortal struggle, so that itself should have shared in the same glorious immortality. In an evil hour he listened to temptation, and the result is that he will be remembered only to be loathed, and to serve as an example of the infatuation of betraying public trust for gold. He walks free, indeed, but to the eyes of every honest man the rags of the beggar shine like regalia when seen by the side of his rich apparel. It behooves every young man, whether in public trust or in private trust, to note this piece of human experience. The present generation is undoubtedly a very enlightened and *smart* one, but there are some homely old maxims about honesty it has not yet managed to undo. It still holds true that those who undertake to undo them are, sooner or later, undone themselves.

The Bahamas and Blockade-Running.

Some four months ago, we published a speech, delivered to the Bahama Legislature by Mr. C. J. BAYLEY, who happens to be Governor of the islands for the time being. Possibly many of our readers have forgotten that in that speech Mr. BAYLEY dwelt — almost to the exclusion of other topics—upon the satisfactory condition of the trade in blockade-running. His congratulations of the islanders were uttered with as much cordiality as if they had been preparing to furnish a supply of raw cotton for the whole of Europe. And the speech, with all its felicitations, was transmitted to the Colonial Office in London, for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, then at the head of the Colonial Bureau, made a prompt acknowledgment to his agent's dispatch, the substance of which acknowledgment has already been given in our columns. As the Governor's conduct, however, led to a subsequent correspondence, which now appears for the first time in print in a Bermuda journal, we give the Duke's dispatches entire in another part of to-day's issue, that our readers may see precisely the style of man they have for a Governor at Nassau, and how much official castigation he can take from his chief without finding it essential to his dignity to resign. An upper house-servant in New-York would resent such imputations as the Duke casts upon the Governor's discretion, common sense, honesty and loyalty. He tells him the United States Government have just reason to complain of a British official who talks as Mr. BAYLEY is in the habit of talking. He reminds him "that he is impairing the position of the Government;" and, in a second dispatch, the Colonial Secretary says that any one of "ordinary forethought" would have foreseen that the speech addressed by Mr. BAYLEY to the Bahama Legislature must provoke angry comments in the American press.

Probably since the time of Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, there has been no English Colonial agent of the type of BAYLEY. Usually, it is an understood thing, in the adjustment of these appointments, that the man who applies for them shall have one or more financial screws loose; that his uncle or his aunt has one or more parliamentary votes that can be thrown to the First Minister in regular party divisions in the House of Commons, and that the applicant himself shall be sufficiently afraid of losing the situation, when he gets it, not to make a downright ass of himself, at least for a year or two. These, we believe, are something like the standing conditions of Colonial appointments. There are exceptions, however—exceptions in the shape of appointments far above the standard of the Office, such as in the case of Lord SYDENHAM—and exceptions in the way of appointments far below the standard, as in the case of the poor lunatic, Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, who brought on the last rebellion in Canada.

BAYLEY ranks so clearly with the latter class that we find it difficult, looking to the more liberal character of the Colonial policy for the last few years, to account for his getting his position at New-Providence, even by accident. It is true, there are few men of any standing, socially or politically, who would care for the post—not that it carries with it insufficient remuneration. But there is something rather degrading in the business of regulating the affairs of a *wrecker* community. A big share of the business of the Bahama Islands is that of *legalized wrecking*. Every ship disaster within their section of the tropics is a godsend. Every hurricane that sweeps the coast of their group is a special providence alike for Government and people. Their percentages on every stranded ship make so much common plunder; and their Legislature would have little to do were it not for the varying chapter of marine accidents which demands a constant revision of the system on which the spoils have to be allocated between the wreckers and the public officials.

That this high-toned community should find much account in the blockade-running business, and that Gov. BAYLEY should employ his notive talents and his official influence to foster that business, is probably as near the natural order of human dispensations as anything we are accustomed to. Whether such a representative of Imperial power is likely to promote British interests abroad is another matter, and it is one that we need not seriously concern ourselves about.

Union Prisoners in the South—Eagerness of the Rebels for an Exchange.

The anxiety of the rebels for an exchange of prisoners at this time takes a singularly contradictory way of manifesting itself. At Charleston, as will be seen by our correspondent's letter from the Department of the South, there is a threatened recurrence to the barbarism of putting a large number of Union prisoners under fire. Six hundred of our officers are now retained in Charleston jail for the purpose of being thus exposed, provided the rebel terms of exchange are not acceded to. JONES, the rebel General in command at Charleston, has, meanwhile, been notified by Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Union forces before the city, that he will place six hundred rebel officers in an exposed position on Morris Island the moment the threat of putting the Unionists under fire is carried out. We should hope that whatever may be the temporary loss we suffer in the exchange, this business will be arrested before it goes further. Gen. FOSTER, it is understood, has sent to Washington for instructions; let us hope that these instructions will embrace other considerations beside those of strict military expediency. That, of course, would be not only the prime, but the only consideration were we reduced to the necessity of fighting the rebels, man for man. But with the vast preponderance of the national force in numbers, we can afford to have regard in our exchange, as well to the long endurance of our poor, suffering, half-famished soldiers now prisoners at the South, as to the mere etiquette on which a strictly equitable mutual release should take place. The patient endurance, the noble resignation, the unconquerable fidelity of the Union prisoners at the South demand sacrifices by the War Department, but they are sacrifices which we feel assured our people would make good by extra efforts at volunteer recruiting, rather than have a general exchange delayed.

It must be remembered—when we begin to count heads with the rebels in this business—that, in any event, they will have the advantage, whether the exchange embraces one-half or the whole of the prisoners now held on each side. It is only too likely to prove true, we fear, that the vast proportion of the 40,000 of our men now said to be at Andersonville, were they released to-morrow, would return unfit for military service. On the rebel side the very reverse of this will be found true. The *quondam* herd of starving ragamuffins from the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON now in Northern ports will come out like stall-fed oxen—in better condition, most of them, probably than they ever were in before, either in private or military life. No matter how we exchange, we cannot get back our fighting material, *man for man*. Our liberal treatment of DAVIS' conscripts, our humanitarian doctrines and practices, our determination here at the North to avoid the expedients of a savage warfare—all these tell against us now—and must tell against us all through—in counting heads in a general exchange of prisoners. We have not lived in close enough contiguity with a barbarous and brutalizing system of dealing with human beings. We have not been familiar enough in peaceable years with the calaboose, the whipping-post, the slave auction-block, the trained and trusty bloodhound, to be able to make earthlies like a profitable one of prisoners of war. And all these feeble attempts at imitating this portion of the Southern military system—such as placing captive men under fire—will prove but sorry expedients in the end. We shall be all ferocious enough, no doubt, for an hour or two—possibly for one full day—and then? Why, the end of it will be that our officers will give up the business in disgust, and we shall commend them for doing so.

In view of this condition of things, then, we can conceive of nothing more proper for the War Department to do in the premises than find a way at once to make a general, sweeping exchange of prisoners. The Richmond papers of Thursday announce that the rebel War Department has issued orders to recognize our negro soldiers who may be taken prisoners as entiled to the same treatment as other prisoners of war. There may be some limit to the application of the order where the negroes have been taken from rebel plantations. But we take it that the concession practically covers the whole case as to the rights of the black troops. And if so, there is another vast stumbling-block removed out of the way of a general exchange. Let us hope that it may be found practicable to make such an exchange without serious injury to the National cause.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NAVY.

"Accurate Observer" on the Monitors—Farragut at New-Orleans—Inferiority of the Iron Rams—Seamanship and Gunnery the Great Points—The Navy the Vital Point.

THE BERCEAU, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

I am obliged to the writer of "Accurate Observer" for some information I had not before, but not enough to be convinced that the monitors will be fit for sea service. *That* is the real point; for, if they are to be mere harbor defences, I am ready to say at once they may be very valuable. And so might any other floating batteries, especially if composed of iron, or covered with an iron target. But this is not the great purpose of a navy. It is to meet the ships of a Naval Power on the ocean. The naval operations at Mobile show that the splendid performance of the fleet there was due much more to the genius of FARRAGUT, than to any amount of iron or monitors. He passed Fort Morgan close by, pouring his heavy broadsides into the very embrasures of the enemy, and long as the ocean tides shall roll, the makers of the monitors may be assured that *seamanship* is the first thing in a navy—worth all the iron in the world. Just see how beautifully FARRAGUT manœuvred! Himself standing at the main-top head, and utterly disregarding the boasted power of the great rebel ram, he sailed right into the iron-clad, and poured in such broadsides as filled her with streams of running blood. Of what use are these heavy iron monitors, when fast-going ships can go round them, choose their position and pour in a broadside of thousands of pounds?

"Accurate Observer" has stated two facts which are really important. He says the monitors are *the only vessels which can carry the 15-inch guns with 450-pound balls*. If this be so, it is very important when we consider the monitor as a harbor battery. He also says they are cheap vessels. This also is important, but not so much as the other point, for this nation will never count dollars, if we can get superior ships. "Accurate Observer" refers me to the many times the monitors have attacked the forts of Charleston. Grant it; but to what purpose? What is the result of all their firing? He says they have been very injurious to the rebels by stopping off blockade-runners. This is not clear. The blockade-runners are as numerous as any rebel can ask for; and if they have left Charleston, they are as thick as fire-flies at Wilmington.

My own opinion remains the same; that the sum total of these operations at Charleston is about *zero;* and so the popular estimate will be till there are *some valuable practical results attained*. The value of a new invention can never be determined by any controversy; nor is it my intention to provoke any. I hope "Accurate observer" will give us his second letter on the larger vessels. Let him answer these points: 1. Are they seagoing ships, with tolerable speed and safety? 2. What is their armor, and capacity for resistance? 3. What is the weight of their broadside battery shot? 4. Is the broadside to be fired by turret, or in the usual way? We must have definite ideas upon these points to form a proper judgment. The world very well knows at this time, that the prodigious ship, the *Great Eastern*, was a failure; that the boasted armor plates of the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, would be knocked to pieces, and the ships carried to the bottom in an hour, by our guns, and that the Armstrong cannon they have so long experimented with at Shoeburyness are inferior to ours. The world has also seen a recent novel duel, in which a British ship and British crew, of equal strength with ours, went to the bottom very quick. Now, what does this prove? It proves what we knew half a century ago, as well as now, that the great points in naval combats—are *seamanship and gunnery*. Let us have them before all other things. I think we have made some very great improvements in ship building, and very great improvements in gunnery. If the iron armor and the turrets shall prove of practical value, we shall be far in advance of other nations, and so I trust it may be. FARRAGUT has placed himself beside DECATUR and PERRY; but he has not done it by any extraordinary virtue of iron or turrets. He has done it by the bold gallantry and ocean education of an American seaman.

I hope and I believe that our glorious flag will rule the ocean, and shall honor any man who contributes to that end. The surface of the earth is two-thirds of it water, and the nation which rules the ocean rules the world. It is very little matter what the rebels may talk or attempt about *independence*, so long as we command the ocean and the Mississippi. It is the supreme of folly to talk of *independence* to a nation which is completely hemmed and hooped in by a foreign power. In this commercial age of the world the South would become a desert, grown up with weeds, if it could have no trade, no commerce, no intercourse with the world; and that commerce they never can have, till they return to the benefits and privilages of the Union.

No election, no matter what party comes in, can make such a change in the Government as will restore New-Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk, the Chesapeake and Mississippi to the South. The great questions of the day don't depend on the President, the Secretary of State, or even the War Department, and therefore the elections are of less importance than is supposed. The *vital point* South in subjugation against the world; that is, against England and France. I rejoice in believing that the war has compelled us to bring up the navy to that point at which it can defy the attacks of Foreign Powers. If this be not the case, it is because we have put too much faith in experiments. If I could be convinced that Mr. ERICSSON'S forty-one monitors and armor-clads were equal to the capacity he claims for them, I should no longer have a doubt of our ocean superiority. But even if they are not, give us another year—we may snap our fingers at the Red Cross of St. George and the Fleur de Lis of France. In the end, it is the commercial marine which is the foundation of a navy. That creates the seamanship, and the resources, and the knowledge of foreign customs and water-craft which builds up a powerful navy. There must be an ocean education to make first-class sailors; and there must be added, among the officers, that knowledge of gunnery, and that bold and daring gallantry, which dares and overcomes all dangers.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN made her first appearance at this establishment last evening in a new drama, called "Eveleen." The piece is strongly sensational, and in that point of view, is better written, and contains more felicitous language than we expect or find in similar productions. Miss LOGAN comes of a recognized dramatic family, and her intuitions give promise of a brilliant career. She has had a slight experience of the stage, but being yet young, it was at a time when routine had no acceptable significance. An interval of six years has enabled her to educate her mind in the best school of Europe, and a susceptible temperament gives her the power of *thinking* action, and rendering it, too, passionately and earnestly. But in art it is always necessary to measure space between the artist and the public. A painter places his picture in such a position that the stronger colors are merged in their weaker neighbors, and so the design becomes distinct yet soft; powerful but unobtrusive. Miss LOGAN'S inspirations are all good; they indicate a rare intelligence, but they lack the exact balance of art. A new actress of promise should be received with glad welcome, and we desire to hail Miss LOGAN cordially. She has every natural and acquired qualification for the profession she graces. Her voice is melodious, her presence charming, and her talent very distinct and discernable. She needs nothing, in fact, but practice. Not to be impetuous, not to act "too close," not to sway the figure in sudden gusts of grief and tribulation—these are the mechanical restraints that she has to impose upon herself; restraints which it is obvious an intelligent mind will accept as necessities of the distance that separates the actress from the audience. For the rest, Miss LOGAN may safely be left to herself. Her abilities will speedily place her in the front rank of artists.

"Eveleen" will be repeated to-night and during the week.

The Public Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The counsels of your "Veteran Observer," in the TIMES of the 15th inst., on the subject of "Public virtue," are worthy of serious consideration by every patriot in these times of trial, through which our nation is now passing.

Indeed, there is too much truth in the assertion made by him, that our truly virtuous men, or rather, as he expresses it, those whom the office wants, will not accept of it. This seems to be wholly owing to the fact that our politics, both State and National, have passed into the hands (in a degree, at least) of base, sordid, unprincipled men, and it is rightly looked upon as a disgrace by a really respectable and upright man to be found in their society. To be successful in a political campaign is usually proof of doubtful honesty.

It is to public sentiment, in the main, we must look for the correction of these abuses, as well as to a more enlightened state of the country, or, as your correspondent so justly expresses himself, "let public virtue be constantly inculcated by the press, the school and the public."

Allow me, just in conclusion, to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, in the possession of so powerful and usually so correct a writer for the TIMES as you have in this "Veteran Observer."

His articles, which have appeared from time to time in your columns since the opening of the rebellion, on the state of the country, the currency, the movements of the army, etc., have evidently been the result of long experience, a careful, candid, unbiassed judgment, and a most thorough knowledge of our past national history. It is by such conservative and sound writers, and by the heeding of such wise counsels, are we finally to be "saved out of much tribulation."

Long may he be spared to give us, through the pages of the TIMES, his sage and valuable counsels.

W. J. P.

Death of Hon. Isaac L. Varian.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to the members of the Common Council the death of Hon ISAAC L. VARIAN, at his late residence at Peekskill, on the 10th inst. The deceased was one of the sterling representatives of the City of New-York at a time when integrity of character and honesty of purpose were the essential qualities to secure popularity. He served several years as Alderman, held the position of Mayor in 1839 and 1840, and was elected to the State Senate in 1842. These important public trusts he discharged in such a manner as to obtain and merit the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Since his withdrawal from office, he has enjoyed in retirement that peace and serenity which attend the closing period of a well-spent and virtuous life. He died crowned with many years, and leaving a record unstained by even the suspicion of a dishonest act.

I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body pass suitable resolutions, expressive of your appreciation of the character and worth of the deceased, and of the sympathy felt for his family in this their bereavement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

It is said in naval circles that Chief-Engineer STIMERS, of this station, is selected to undertake an important mission by the Navy Department. What that mission is we cannot state at present; but the light-draft or tin-clad monitor *Tunxis*, of Philadelphia, which is to sail very soon, will be placed at his disposal.

AFFAIRS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

The frigate *Pompenessuc*, and the double-turreted, sea-going iron-clad *Quinsegamond*, are progressing finely, and will add two splendid craft to our navy. The steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, is now undergoing repairs, and will be ready for sea in about ten days. The following vessels are fitting out for active service: the steamer *Sacs*, Lieut.-Com. JOHN G. WALKER, which will be ready in about three weeks; the double-turreted, sea-going, iron-clad *Monadnock*, which will be ready in three months; the screw-steamer *Manitou*, the side-wheel *Massasoit*; the bark *Nightingale*, and the new frigate *Ammonoosuc*.

AFFAIRS AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

The frigate *Franklin*, measuring 300 feet and 3,700 tons burden—the largest ship in the navy except the *Niagara*—will be launched about the first of next month. The steamer *Contoocook*, 300 feet long, is progressing rapidly toward completion. The keels of the *Piscataqua*, *Minnetonka* and *Illinois*, all large steamers, have been laid. The iron-clad *Passaconaway*, of the same class as the *Agamenticus*, is progressing slowly. The frigate *Colorado* is being fitted out and will be ready for service in five weeks; also, the *Tioga* and *De Soto* are being fitted out.

Large Street Improvement Contract.

On last Saturday the Street Commissioner opened proposals for two sections of an important job—regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones through Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

For the first section, from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, there were ten bids. Two years is the time allowed in which to do the work. PATRICK FARLEY was the lowest bidder, his prices footing up $129,374 for the job.

For the second section, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth streets, there were eight bids—the one [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES IN EUROPE.

The Extraordinary Development of Our Military Resources.

ITS INFLUENCE ABROAD.

The Aims and Hopes of Foreign Secessionists.

DANISH AND OTHER AFFAIRS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

The extraordinary military resources developed in the United States by the present war, the immense strength as a nation which has been put forth, have produced such a revolution abroad in the minds of the governing classes as was not at first anticipated. The Government people in France declared boldly, at the commencement of the rebellion, that such was the inherent weakness of our form of government, that a war of such magnitude as that promised to be would cause us to fall to pieces in a very short time. But now that they see that an elective ruler has been able, not because of any particular talent of his, but by the form of government which he administers, to carry on for years a war of this colossal magnitude, they are beginning to grow alarmed at a form of government that produces such results, and at a nation capable of such a demonstration of force. The result is that the leading men of France, from among those who have always been friendly to us—such men, for example, as the Emperor, and the Duke DE MORNY—now declare that they prefer to see us divided, for that we are too strong and too formidable, we are too threatening to the balance of power principle, and they would not care even to see us divided into several States.

Not that they bear us any enmity, nor that they believe the South to be in the right, but because they believe their own interests will be promoted by a maintenance of the division. In the first months of the rebellion I told you that a leading English statesman here at Paris had said that the aristocratic and governing classes in England were already in favor of the rebellion—a statement which was contradicted in your columns with more vehemence than politeness by a prominent English gentleman at New-York. But a very few months had elapsed after this assertion, when all the world could see how true it was, and how much better informed than other people was the statesman in question. The honest, though impolite indignation of your New-York correspondent also showed how monstrous this apostacy of England's best society was, for, unless this apostacy had been deemed an impossible thing, there could have been no excuse for your correspondent's violence of language. In fine, I wished to draw your attention to the fact that the governing classes in France, as well as those in England, are at last converted to the doctrine that we ought to be divided, a change which is due in France to the fact that we have added to the crime of republicanism that of great strength. This change of opinion, therefore, does not proceed from any sympathy with the South or belief in the right of secession, nor from any feeling of hostility to the American people of either section, but from an instinctive feeling that we are too strong a people for the safety of others, and that it would be better for them if we were divided. This, then, places the Government of France in a position of negative or passive hostility to the Union cause—that is to say, a hostility which makes them desire to see the division perpetuated, while in no way inclined to interfere in aiding its perpetuation.

In this connection I ought to say that one of the most powerful influences in bringing about this conviction of our strength and our dangerous character as a nation, was the naval genius displayed the other day in the easy and rapid destruction of the *Alabama*. They had heard in France of the wonderfully rapid destruction of the iron-clad *Atlanta* a year or less ago; but that was accomplished far away they did not know the facts officially, and they were afraid there was some brag in the case. But the naval fight at Cherbourg was a palpable thing; they knew how fine a vessel the *Alabama* was in every particular, and her easy destruction by the Federal vessel startled all France as by an electric shock. The political effect of this event was, as stated above, to alarm the French Government as to our great strength as a nation, and as to the danger to the rest of the world in the unity and development of such a nation; while the second effect was to set all the scientific men of France to work to see if they could not imitate or surpass us in that which we had shown to be possible. At this moment the ordnance departments at the Ministries of Marine and War are overrun with propositions from inventors and scientific men in regard to new artillery and artillery carriages, and we are told that even the Emperor has sent in a model of a gun-carriage for heavy artillery. We will see what is going to come out of it all.

The political world are occupied here with an article which has just appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, and which seems to have been written to prove to the world that the French Government was not deserving of the reproaches which have been heaped upon it lately, because it did not seize the occasion which seemed to be offered to it for seizing the Rhenish Provinces. This article denies that England made any formal offer to France to permit the seizure of the Rhine, on condition of an alliance with England against Germany, and it says that such a war would have been a general European war, of which France would have had to bear the greatest burden and England the least, and, therefore, that it was not to be thought of for a moment. But the article appears also to say to the Germans, and this is the part of it which provokes the most attention: "You see that the French people, and perhaps the English also, would have applauded if I had joined England in favor of Denmark in hostilities against you; you ought to profit by my magnanimity, and take care as to the extent of your acquisitions from Denmark, or I may yet ask you for a compensation on the Rhine." The article of the *Constitutionnel* was undoubtedly inspired by the Ministry, and speaks the sentiments of the Government.

La France, the principal organ of the secession agents at Paris, says that the Federal gunboat *Iroquois* left the port of Brest yesterday, in search of the Confederate gunboat *Louisiana*. We have no evidence of the existence of the *Louisiana*, or of the presence of any Confederate vessel in European waters.

The Hon. WM. PRESTON, of Kentucky, Confederate Commissioner to MAXIMILIAN I., of Mexico, is now at Paris, on his way to Mexico. He is said to be waiting here a little time, until the propitious moment for his appearance at the new court shall arrive; or in other words, he is waiting till he thinks the form of mutual recognition can be accomplished.

The day of humiliation and prayer, recommended by Mr. LINCOLN, was duly observed at the American Chapel in this city, on Thursday last, on which occasion the temporary pastor, Rev. Dr. BUTLER, delivered a most effective and patriotic address. MALAKOFF.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Rebels Anxious for Grant's Withdrawal.

Our Cavalry Operating upon Hood's Communications.

Particulars of Gen. Stoneman's Defeat and Capture.

From Southern journals—the latest Richmond papers of Aug. 19—we make the following extracts:

VIRGINIA.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

Everybody knows by this time where Deep Bottom is. If they do not, it certainly is no fault of ours, as we have on more than one occasion endeavored by written description to supply the place of a map of the locality. Five miles west of Deep Bottom, and near the city, is Chaffin's Bluff. From Chaffin's Bluff we have a line of works and defences which runs almost due north to the Chickahominy, at New Bridge. After leaving Chaffin's this line of defences crosses, first, the Osborne road, then the Central, or Darbytown road; then, five miles further north, the Charles City road; then the Williamsburgh road, and lastly, the New Bridge road. The Osborne road, which may be said to be a continuation of Main-street, runs southeast from Richmond, following the course of James River. The New Market road branches off from the Osborne road, two miles below the city, and runs to New-Market, a mile and a half from Deep Bottom. The Williamsburgh road leaves the city at Fulton's Hill, a point about three hundred yards north of the exit of the Osborne road, and runs due east from the city to Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, and thence to Williamsburgh. Two miles from the city the Darbytown road strikes off to the right from the Williamsburgh road, and runs by a southeast direction into the New-Market road, a mile below Deep Bottom. Two miles further down the Williamsburgh road the Charles City road also branches off to the right, and, at a point fourteen miles east by south of the city runs into a cross-road known as the Quaker road, which leads from Turkey Bend, on James River, northwardly across Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp Bridge to Bottom's Bridge.

BATTLE OF THE WHITE TAVERN.

On the Charles City road, six miles from the city and just beyond our outer works, is a point known as the White Tavern. This point, on Sunday and Monday, was the extreme left of our line. The enemy's dismounted cavalry on Monday moved up this road in heavy force. Our cavalry met them below the White Tavern, and, about 10 o'clock A. M., a fight began, which lasted until late in the evening. In the course of the day we drove the enemy back about two miles, in the direction of Deep Bottom and Curles' Neck. Late in the evening, as we were pressing the enemy's cavalry, we came upon his infantry, who, in turn, forced us back about half a mile, when night put an end to the fight.

Early yesterday morning the enemy again advanced up the New-Market road, this time with cavalry, artillery and infantry. His cavalry force was heavier than on the previous day, and his infantry, so far as ascertained, consisted of the Second, Ninth and Tenth Corps, numbering together not less than 40,000 men. About 7 o'clock A. M. this immense force struck our cavalry and drove them back into our earthworks. Here our cavalry and a small force of our infantry held them in check for a considerable length of time, during which the enemy made several fierce assaults in heavy columns, the devoted negro troops of BURNSIDE leading in every charge. The slaughter of negroes in these assaults exceeded anything that occurred at Petersburgh on the memorable 30th of July.

This was an unequal contest. The enemy's line overlapped us on the left, while they still engaged all of our attention by hurling heavy masses on our front. We were at length flanked on our left, and the enemy drove us from our position, taking, it is said, about a mile of our works. The fight was, however, kept up by our retiring forces until the arrival of reinforcements, when, after a desperate and bloody battle, we drove the enemy from our entire line.

The battle proper began about eight o'clock A. M., and was waged with varying fury until 4 o'clock in the evening.

The enemy's loss in this battle was very great, as we learn from a number of sources. We have heard no estimate of our loss. Brig.-Gen. CHAMBLISS is reported to have been wounded and taken prisoner in the first onslaught of the enemy. There was also a report that Gen. WADE HAMPTON had been killed; but this is more than doubtful.

This was a serious and determined effort of GRANT to turn our left and force the abandonment of New-Market Hill, and, perhaps, Chaffin's Bluff. Its result is highly satisfactory to us.

OFFICIAL.

An official dispatch, received last night, states that the enemy yesterday made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City road, and at one time broke through; but he was repulsed and our original positions reoccupied.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 19.

There was yesterday a general impression in the community that we were on the eve of stirring events; that a great battle was imminent all along the line, from Petersburgh on the south to White Oak Swamp on the north. As the day advanced this opinion was somewhat confirmed by the telegraph from Petersburgh, announcing that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, all the artillery on our lines south of the Appomattox fired upon the enemy for an hour and a half, and that the enemy's cavalry were demonstrating toward the Weldon Road, on our extreme right. A number of rumors were in circulation, to the effect that we meditated a general attack upon the enemy's lines. Under these circumstances it caused no surprise when, about 5 o'clock P. M., a heavy cannonading sprung up in a direction east by south of the city, apparently in a line with the battle-field of Monday and Tuesday. Up to the time of this writing the firing is unexplained. From the sound of the guns we should think it was distant about ten miles from the city, and pretty certainly somewhere between the Charles City road and Deep Bottom.

Persons who came over by rail from Petersburgh last evening, reported that the enemy had shelled the town frequently yesterday morning, and that during the day ten thousand Yankee cavalry had taken possession of the Weldon Road. Whatever they may have accomplished, we think there were hardly so many cavalry.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

We have authentic information that in the series of severe engagements fought on this side of the river during Monday and Tuesday, and culminating in the battle below White's Tavern on Tuesday evening, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 1,000. It is believed that our killed will scarcely number 100. The enemy's killed alone will exceed our losses from all causes. In killed, wounded and prisoners GRANT's loss is not less than 7,000 or 8,000.

THE LATEST.

The telegraph informs us that an infantry and cavalry force of the enemy yesterday morning broke through our long lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburgh, and reached the Weldon Railroad, where, after they had torn up some track, they were attacked by our infantry, and, report said, beaten and forced to retreat.

THE TELEGRAMS.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries all along the whole line in front of this place opened fire upon the enemy, who responded feebly. The firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when all subsided into the usual quiet on our side. No casualties are reported.

The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstrations on our right this morning.

Second Dispatch.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A force of the Fifth Corps of the enemy, assisted by cavalry, succeeded in reaching the Weldon Railroad just above the Six-mile Station, tearing up a part of the railroad, some say as much as two miles. H. H. WATKINS' Virginia and DAVIS' Mississippi Brigades coming upon the raiders, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which is not fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty-eight officers, captured in the fight, have arrived here. The enemy is in retreat by latest advices. The prisoners say the move had a two-fold object—to draw troops from our front, in order, if possible, to charge our works, and, secondly, to break the road.

GRANT'S POSITION.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 15.

Everybody is looking with hope and anxiety to the withdrawal of GRANT's army. If such withdrawal would end the war, it would, indeed, be a consummation most devoutly to be wished for. But we know, or should know by this time, the unconquerable pertinacity of the Yankee nation; and looking to their conduct in the past, would have every reason to fear that such withdrawal would be but the prelude to invasion in some new locality, where a new field for plunder, pillage and destruction would be open to his army. Where he now is he can do little harm, for the country round and accessible to him has been robbed of everything, and rendered bare and dreary as a desert. An occasional shell may do a little damage in Petersburgh, but in a new field for pillage, arson and robbery, in any wealthy section of the Confederacy, his army would do us more damage in a day than they inflict in their present position in a month.

EARLY.

The *Sentinel*, of Aug. 17, says: "We are without reliable information from Gen. EARLY's command. When last heard from, he occupied a strong position, and was awaiting the approach of the enemy. Passengers who came on the Central train report having heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Strasburgh and Front Royal.

An intelligent officer, who arrived in the city on Saturday from the Valley army, expresses the opinion that if the fight has not already taken place, it cannot be postponed many days.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and confident of *thrashing* the Yankees. The enemy again occupy Winchester, and the main force is marching up the valley to attack EARLY. SHERIDAN was in command of the cavalry.

GEORGIA.

STONEMAN'S CAPTURE—BATTLE OF SUNSHINE CHURCH.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

On Monday noon rumors began to fly through the city that STONEMAN and his command were captured, and on their way to this city. About 5 o'clock in the evening hundreds of people, of all sexes and colors, flocked to the bridge to see the prisoners as they passed. Gen. IVERSON, their captor, with a strong escort, soon came into view, with Gen. STONEMAN and staff in custody. The cavalcade passed to Camp Oglethorpe to be registered and placed in guarded quarters.

An immense number of curiosity-seekers followed, exhibiting in their smiling faces the comfort the capture of the party gave them.

We visited the prisoners at the military prison, and by the courtesy of the gentlemanly and efficient Commander of the post was permitted to see and converse with the prisoners. They looked very much worn and considerably dejected, STONEMAN himself complaining of much fatigue. The General is a large, tall, thin man, with a face very much bronzed and rough, somewhat haggard features, sandy whiskers and hair, dark, keen, lowering eyes and look, directing sharp, piercing looks, occasionally, at his interrogators. He bears the appearance of a man who exacts implicit obedience to his commands, and is stern in his decrees. His strong, powerful frame seems capable of enduring any amount of hardship. His every feature, and powerful, wiry motions, indicate the advance of a Hercules, and mark him the leader of desperate enterprises, the character of which has made him his reputation as an inimitable raider.

In his capture there has been more gained to us in the moral effect it produces on us and the enemy, than any other capture of the war. He well knows that the influence of it will be to cheer up our people and depress the North very much, and it loses to SHERMAN the great and most generous arm of that General's effectiveness. His capture will place a quietus on the amusement for a long time. For now that the chief of all the raiders has fallen, and will not soon again be on the war track, raids will not soon be attempted again. His ambitious hopes are gone to the winds, and he will be scarcely heard of again during the war, unless he escapes; but we presume such an episode will be too carefully guarded against to ever occur.

He informed us he left SHERMAN's army on the 27th of July, and has been actively engaged on the raid constantly since.

Gen. IVERSON had been on STONEMAN's track since Wednesday evening, the 27th. He overtook the raiding party on Thursday, at the junction of the South and Yellow Rivers, where their junction forms the Omingee, some 60 miles northwest of this city. A spirited fight ensued.

KELLEY's and HUME's cavalry fought the command that STONEMAN detached for the purpose of delaying pursuit. Gen. IVERSON suspected the manœuvre, and left KELLEY and HUME to finish the fight, while he passed around the party and continued the pursuit. STONEMAN, when he neared Macon, detached a party to operate on Milledgeville and Eatonton. We learn this evening (Monday) that it was unsuccessful, the militia having deterred them from attacking, and thereby saved the capital from destruction.

On Saturday night STONEMAN discovered Gen. IVERSON's command above Clinton, disputing his return. He quickly decided that he could not escape on either flank, and determined to fight through the centre. His command numbered nearly 2,500 men, and he thinks if his men had done as he expected them to do he would have escaped.

On Sunday morning the opposing forces began the battle of Sunshine Church, on the Clinton and Eatonton road. It was furious during the greater part of the day. Toward sunset STONEMAN finding he would be defeated, separated his forces, with orders for them to escape, if possible. They scattered—a portion under GIRARD going toward Eatonton, ADAMS' cavalry pursuing.

Our forces consisted of IVERSON's Georgia brigade, ADAMS' Alabama, and "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS' brigade, Gen. IVERSON commanding. The casualties are considerable on both sides, but much the greater on the part of the enemy. No estimate has been formed of the loss, but Gen. IVERSON knew of over 250 Yankees killed on the field.

The enemy abandoned all his artillery, leaving two pieces on Saturday before Macon, and having no ammunition for the other piece on Sunday, left them on the field. That ended the great raid on Macon.

The greatest, boldest, and hitherto most successful operator in that line and nearly all of his command are captured, the rest dispersed and lost. The victory has been most successful to Gen. IVERSON and his bold cavaliers, and that will give to them much credit and reputation.

STONEMAN thinks Gen. IVERSON managed the affair very handsomely, and though he is defeated and perhaps dispirited, he acknowledges that to be captured by the force (1,300) that IVERSON had, is a reputable piece of business for that General, and will make him noted as he deserves, while at the same time he has struck a blow that will count heavily against the North, for a great deal was expected of his expedition, and though he accomplished much, yet his own capture and the discomfiture of his forces goes far to counterbalance any advantages he may have gained.

From the Macon Confederate.

Gen. STONEMAN sustained a heavy loss in this defeat, and as soon as he saw preparations making to charge him again, he dispatched a white flag proposing an unconditional surrender of his whole force. The flag was received by Col. CREWS, who then confronted him with 182 men.

As soon as STONEMAN saw these 182 men to whom he had surrendered, he sat down and took a regular cry. He handed his sword over to Col CREWS, and his staff directly divested themselves of their arms.

Six hundred Federals at once threw down their guns, but the remainder seeing by this time the cowardice of their General in going up to such a small force, broke through the woods pell-mell, helter-skelter, making off to the left. Gen. IVERSON ordered pursuit, and it is firmly believed nearly the whole party will be taken with but few exceptions.

We captured full 1,000 horses, and many stands of small arms, two brass 3-inch rifle cannon and caissons, several colors and guidons. STONEMAN had only two cannon. He gives as an excuse that he was out of ammunition, but that is only his story.

The Macon papers complain of the plundering qualities of STONEMAN's men.

The Alabama brigade fought desperately, making repeated charges. The brigade was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and is now after them.

The Macon *Confederate* says:

"We learn that a party of raiders were captured in Monroe on Thursday. It is stated that they numbered about 500, and were probably those who escaped from Gen. IVERSON, when STONEMAN was taken. They were encamped at the time our troops came upon them. About fifty of the raiders were killed.

All of the large bodies of raiders, we believe, have now been taken, although the country, we are told, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, is full of small parties, numbering from ten to fifty. If the citizens will assist our forces promptly and energetically, the country will soon be cleared of them.

The Macon (Ga.) papers of the 4th state the captured Stoneman raiders continue to arrive there as prisoners. A large number of the officers captured at Nunan had also arrived.

REPAIRING RAIDING DAMAGES.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that the Montgomery and West Point Railroad is undergoing repairs. If no interruption occurs the road will be in order by the first of September. It was hoped that cars would be running to Loachapoka in a few days. The *Mail* says that the next Yankee who has the temerity to venture on a similar errand as ROUSSEAU, wont get off with a whole skin.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says the damage done by the raiders to the Macon Railroad has been repaired. The telegraph has also been repaired, and dispatches passed over the wires early Sunday morning. A train of cars that left Atlanta on Sunday evening, the 31st ult., at 6 o'clock, arrived at Macon early Monday morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 16.

At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing along the lines throughout the night and to-day. Not a few shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's mill. A small force of infantry is reported at Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening

Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time during the siege.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The part of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mills, returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoissance.

Another party which moved simultaneously from Owl Creek Church struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The force is variously estimated at from two thousand to five thousand. The track has since been repaired; but trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

Unusual quietude prevailed yesterday and to-day along the lines. The enemy's artillery is remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to a scarcity of ammunition, caused by the interruption of his communications. But few shells were thrown into the city last night. One set fire to a frame house in Peachtree-street. Loss small.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry retired from the vicinity of Auburn, a portion crossing the river near Campbellton. Trains are running as usual.

The enemy is busily engaged fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbleton Roads, in the vicinity of Sweetwarter.

Everything is remarkably quiet along the front.

The enemy opened fire upon the city from another gun, supposed to be a 64-pounder, planted on the Marietta road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting in the killing of one person.

It is generally believed that the Western and Atlanta Road was cut at Ackworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. News from that quarter is anxiously looked for.

THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Federal force, estimated at 16,000, occupy Holly Springs, Miss. Gov. CLARK has issued the following call:

To all men capable of bearing arms in Mississippi:

The enemy, in large force, are invading our State. They are now at Holly Springs. The Legislature, by resolution passed this day, call on all capable of bearing arms to assemble at Granada, Brandon or Macon immediately, where I will arm and provide for them. A proclamation is issued to-day by me. Come by companies, squads, or singly.

CHAS. CLARK, Governor of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Aug. 4, 1864.

FORREST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FORREST still maintains his position near Abbeville. There has been no forward demonstration of the enemy reported. The Yankees are committing many outrages on the people, peaceable citizens being killed. Gov. CLARK has called every able-bodied man to assist in driving the enemy back.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from some quarter—either from LINCOLN or from the Chicago Democratic Convention, to assent to an armistice, or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations "for peace and reunion," and for that alone. A New-York paper most urgently advises LINCOLN himself to take the initiative in this, in order "to disarm and silence the demoralizing peace faction at the North," because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is merely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail. Whether LINCOLN is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whencesoever it may occur, it is wholly inadmissible. If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or extirpated.

This is evidently the prospect on which the British Government is still gloating with satisfaction. The Queen in proroguing Parliament, deigns to mention our war, and reaffirms the policy of strict "neutrality," namely, such neutrality, all on one side, as we have experienced uniformly for some years past. Mr. SEWARD could ask no more. No matter; we have long been conscious that this Confederacy will have to sustain itself, not only against Yankee fire and sword, but against the most malignant machinations of British neutrality.

Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The assets of this company now reach $708,502. Its semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has recently been declared, and $341,946 has been reserved for reinsurance. It is both a Fire and Marine Company, and the assured receive seventy-five per cent. of the net profits without incurring any liability, or a liberal discount is made on the premium. The losses are liquidated in gold if the premiums are similarly paid.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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MARRIED.

GILES—WELLING.—At the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. WALTER H. GILES, of Rockport, Mass., and Miss ELIZABETH WELLING, of this City.

WRIGHT—HENDLEY.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Aug. 15, in the Church of the Epiphany, by Rev. Charles E. Murphy, JAMES T. WRIGHT, of this City, and ELIZA M., only daughter of the late Roger Hendley, of St. Thomas, Canada West.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at No. 36 Irving-place, of paralysis, WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and the members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his late residence.

BROWN.—At Cornwall, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 21, ROSWELL LOCKWOOD, only son of Warren G. and Emily Augusta Brown, in the 3d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 72 West 47th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COE.—At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Aug. 20, in the 9th year of her age, ELIZABETH BLAKE, youngest daughter of George S. and Almira Coe.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

DE LAMATER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 22, JOHN WILLIAM, only child of the late John W. and Eliza De Lamater, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of its grand parents, John De Lamater and Abram McBride, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 468 West 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 23, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Commander JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and the members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 20, at Newport, R. I., CORNELIA LE ROY, youngest daughter of William and Eliza L. Edgar, aged 3 years and 7 months.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 20, at Saratoga Springs, ELIZA, daughter of the late Francis Depau, and widow of Samuel M. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRACEY.—On Monday, Aug. 22, HENRY J. GRACEY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

The brethren of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, at their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HENRY J. GRACEY. The brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

JOHN BOYD, M.

GEORGE W. DURYEA, Secretary.

GERARD.—At Fairfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, VICTOR, only son of Alfred and Matilda Gerard, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days

HAIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EVELINE DAVIS, wife of John B. Haight, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

HULL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, of bilious diarrhœa, RANDOLPH FOSTER, aged 5 months and 4 days. Also, on Monday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM BYRON, aged 2 years, children of Edward H. and Lizzie A. Hull.

Funeral service at the house of their grandfather, Abram Kipp, at Sing Sing, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

HOLMES.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 21, WILLIAM D. HOLMES, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Chester, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to White Plains for interment.

HAWES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARGARETTA HAWES, aged 81 years, relict of the late Peter Hawes.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HULL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock, CATHARINE E., wife of Jesse P. Hull.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Wm. N. Smith, Piscataway, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Brunswick depot to convey the friends upon the arrival of the cars which leave this City at 12 o'clock, returning at 7.

LIVINGSTON.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, of cholera infantum, WILSON BELL, infant son of Robert and Emilie M. Livingston, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

McKEWAN.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 21, JEANNIE TAYLOR, only daughter of John P. and Jeannie McKewan, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 281 West 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, after a short illness, FREDERICK PLATT, aged 76 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Frederick L. Platt, No. 207 Montgomery-st., without further invitation.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 20, DANIEL STANTON, Esq., of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Church of all Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SIDELL.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, WM. HENRY, son of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. T. Compton, No. 59 West 37th-st.

TENNEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Amos Tenney, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 77 Madison-av., without further notice.

THORNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, CATHARINE, widow of Stephen S. Thorne, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Grove-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TRIGGE.—On Monday, Aug 22, MARY, wife of John Trigge, aged 35 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82d-st., third door from 2d-av.

WOODRUFF.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, EMILY BAILEY, wife of the late John O. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Fleming, No. 67 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

WALLER.—On Monday, Aug. 22, at the Everett House, SAMUEL M. WALLER, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place at New-Preston, Conn., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M.

THE DRAFT.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards.

The Provost-Marshal of the above district, Capt. Benj. F. Mannierre, having invited the Alderman and Councilmen of said district to assist in revising and correcting the enrollment lists for the coming draft, we, the undersigned, invite such persons as may not be liable, from age or from being aliens, to communicate with us, and we will assist them in procuring and having filed the necessary papers of exemption.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman 18th Ward.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Councilman 21st Ward.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

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IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

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These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

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The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.
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INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.
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CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.
MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

$18,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, at 7 per cent. interest, on a property valued at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 110 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.
A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.
H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.
UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.
The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.
The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

AUCTION NOTICE.
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 5th-av. and 44th-st.
To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,
a span of ponies of great fashion and beauty, and so docile that a lady can manage them with ease, together with a beautiful nearly new top-buggy and harness, by Walter, Brooklyn; also, a variety of horses, buggies, phætons, rockaways, harness, saddles, &c. Sale commences at 12 o'clock M., precisely.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: Superb solid rosewood parlor suites in brocades, brocatelle, moquet, and reps; black walnut do in various coverings; library and dining-room suites, buffets, extension-tables, book-cases, wardrobes, very superb chamber suites of various styles, hall furniture, lounges, &c. Goods purchased at this sale can be packed for shipping at cost.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
THIRTIETH POLICE AUCTION SALE of unclaimed property, will take place at the Police Central Office, No. 300, Mulberry-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of cotton, wool, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry and medical books, &c.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 23—AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River,
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
2,500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo brig *New-York*, from Menton.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 105 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.
WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, belts, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av. near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 56th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to rent a furnished cottage for the Winter, at Yonkers, or in the vicinity. Must have modern conveniences, and also a stable within the grounds. Would guarantee the return of the place in good order. Address, "W.," box No. 1,333 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST-class furnished house on the Heights, in Brooklyn, from about the 1st October to the 1st of June. Would have no objections to lease or purchase an unfurnished house if location and terms suit. Address Post-office Box No. 864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.
Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, to be paid off for service at Fort Richmond.
By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.
MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A strictly private family, residing above 14th-st. and below 26th-st.; family must be of the first respectability. Address GRAMERCY, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, to let, with board, at No. 80 University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR FOUR first-class Protestant cooks, also six competent chambermaids and waitresses, ten good nurses and family seamstresses, also seamstresses by the week, who understand cutting and fitting for ladies and children, understand operating; also a number of smart girls as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, and smart girls for general housework, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers in city and country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses can be well supplied with respectable and competent girls, American, English, Scotch, Welsh and German Protestants, and others of all nations, without delay, by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, AN EXPERIenced nurse, a home in a good family as nurse and seamstress; has six years' reference from a first-class family; is willing to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on a nursing bottle. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., or address A. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of fine washing in the best style; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 869 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference given. Can be seen at No. 214½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of grown-up children if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; no objections to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 150 Broome-st., between Ridge and Attorney sts. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by a Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist with the washing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist with the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook. Willing to do part of the washing. Good city references can be given. Call at No. 122 East 28th-st., in the grocery store, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable and well-recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer: would do housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 254 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer, or would take a place as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or cook, wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th st., in the rear, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist in chamberwork and waiting. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 263 West 32d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AT RAYMOND'S, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., removed from No. 149 Grand-st., on hand a number of excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, for City or country.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery; is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of references. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion, (in New-England preferred,) as coachman, &c.; can take charge of garden and cow, if required; never used tobacco nor strong drink; ten years' good references can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address W. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is a good driver. Good reference given. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and attentive; the best of City and country reference. Address H. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, clerk, store or timekeeper; unexceptionable references as to character and ability, and salary a secondary consideration compared with employment. Address A. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROtestant man, as coachman and gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference. Call or address No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, who understands it in all its various branches. Can give five years' recommendation from his last place. Will be leaving the first of the month. Address P. M., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHERS.—WANTed, by a first-class salesman and book-keeper, a situation either in a jobbing house or retail. Direct to M. A. R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.
Apply at
No. 33 Spruce-st.

WANTED—THREE PERSONS IN A PRIVATE family, where liberal wages will be paid; one to cook, wash and iron, one to do general housework, and one to take care of children. Call at No. 124 Front-st., near Wall.

WANTED—AN ENGRAVER; A YOUNG MAN from 17 to 20 years of age, to engrave on ivory. A good workman may receive good wages and steady employment, at No. 571 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABY three months old; to a young, healthy woman, with good references, the best of wages will be paid. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—TO GO TO YONKERS, A GOOD cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply from 11 to 3 o'clock, at Mrs. Kennedy's bakery, between 84th and 85th sts., 3d-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age. Address RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Call at No. 254 East 18th-st. Good City references from her last place.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED man, well acquainted with the cultivation of flowers, on a small place, seven miles from this city. Apply at No. 143 Water-st., from 8½ to 10½ o'clock.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BOILERS.—WANTED, A BOILER 30 FEET BY 30 inches, with a 14-inch flue; also a fan blower, about 30 inches diameter. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in engines, boilers and machinery.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 4 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 8 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 289 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW & BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 29, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. S. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY.
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, AUTHOR OF SEVEral writings, well known among the literary and scientific world of Paris and America, would willingly undertake to achieve an education; she is acquainted with the highest evolutions of the French thought, in which she took an active part. She will teach natural sciences, philosophy and French literature. She would accept giving courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology and philosophy in schools or families. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, ARRIVING from Paris, where she had gone to improve her education, wishes to find lessons, or a situation, in a family or school. She has already the experience of teaching, and can commence lessons on piano to young children. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. Her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY TO teach young children the rudiments of English, by a middle-aged lady, or as matron in a school. Best of reference given. Address, for three days, T. C., No. 413 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.
MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.............. 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.................. (Afloat)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE.................... (Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........... (Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.........Aug. 27
ETNA..............................SATURDAY.........Sept. 3
EDINBURGH..................SATURDAY.........Sept. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$80	Steerage..............$30
First Cabin to London...85	Steerage to London......34
First Cabin to Paris.....95	Steerage to Paris........40
First Cabin to Hamburg..90	Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,235	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN..............................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA..................Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA.......................Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA..........................Saturday, Oct. 8.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 18th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.
For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau....................................$45
Passage money to Havana....................................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:
BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin..........$120	Fore Cabin..........$100
Intermediate..............60	Steerage..............50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The CHINA will sail on the 7th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUnard steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILON, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 713 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.3?, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.
Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
ECSTATIC LAUGHTER, TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
OR,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
TONEY DENIER, Clown; MR. C. K. FOX, MR. J. VIGOTTY, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN,
in his celebrated character of
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing two hundred pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM,
THE GREAT NAIAD QUEEN OF THE WATERS,
on exhibition daily from sunrise till sunset, at the glass-house next to the west corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., near the Central Park.
Admission, One Dollar.
Season Tickets, Five Dollars.
E BALLCKE.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y. THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.
These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.
They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.
The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.
A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.
Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., for the bones made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE SOLDIERS.
Subscriptions in money or contributions or gifts of tobacco and pipes will be received for the army by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st., or J. T. VAN VLECK, banker, office of Messrs. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., No. 8 Broad-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

SAVE YOUR COAL.
FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.
FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.
FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS.
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.
All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON
THE CELEBRATED MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 104 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.
Hours from 9 to 9 o'clock. Fee $1.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4.
Lessee and Manager............................Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY,
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the engagement of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and the very
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE,
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday next, Aug. 27, in the height of its
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
will be presented the thrilling drama, written by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
MISS WESTERN,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 29, when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
Second night of the favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
who will appear (second time here) in a new play in four acts, entitled
EVELEEN.
Lord Frederick Chilton.......................Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright..............................Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone..............................Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Harvey.......................................Mr. Daly
Sir Allan Willoughby.........................Mr. Norton
Mr. Neville.......................................Mr. Pope
Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler......................Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dasnall.......................Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace................................Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maddano.............................Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Danby......................................Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs Censure.....................................Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mme. Fierte......................................Miss Maurice
In act second
A NEW DRAWING-ROOM QUADRILLE GALLOP,
arranged by Mr. John Moore, the Stage Manager, to be executed by the characters and an efficient corps de ballet.
WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW,)
THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
in the new play of
EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
Stage Manager..................Mr. J. G. Hanley.
In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances, they will be repeated
TUESDAY, Aug. 23,
and
EVERY NIGHT.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
appearing in his two great comic roles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
COUSIN JOE,
in
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
assisted by Mmes. F. S. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Mary Carr, Chester, Miss Fanny Prestige, Messrs Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H Davenport, Eberle, Parks, &c.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.
The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.
The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PLOTTINGS IN AID OF THE REBEL DOCTRINE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
MR. JAY'S
SECOND LETTER ON
DAWSON'S INTRODUCTION TO THE FEDERALIST.
With a note on the unfriendly policy of France toward the United States at the time of the treaty of peace.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for the author. Price 30 cents per copy. Sent post free on receipt of price.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 7?? Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS,
For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed, Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $110 to $600 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Pelton's superior Harmoniums, $90 and $150; with pedals, $2[illegible] [illegible]

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Savages Emboldened by Their Success.

Destruction of Property and Life—The Citizens Arming for Defence.

MASSACRE NEAR BEAVER CREEK

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILY, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

As I anticipated when I wrote my last, the Indian difficulties grow more serious and threatening. Though at present the damage is confined to the most advanced ranches and scattered western settlers, yet the savages are evidently growing emboldened by their success.

Citizens who have just arrived at this post from the counties northwest of us, bring intelligence of an alarming character. The Indians have destroyed the three best ranches on the Platte Route, East of Fort Kearney. By this movement they have penetrated the settlements further than before. These ranches were situated upon the road from the Little Blue River in Washington County, Kansas, to some point northwest in Nebraska. All three of the ranch buildings have been burned, and the stock run off. It is believed that the inhabitants were killed as bones, believed to be human, were found partly calcined among the ruins.

The settlers throughout that country are, of course, greatly alarmed. All along the Republican, and from the counties of Washington and Clay, they have abandoned their farms, and are now congregated at Clay Centre, a point thirty-five miles north of here on the Republican River. They are entirely unarmed, though organized under the State law as militia. Gen. BLUNT has determined, though they are not in his district, to arm this company, and at the same time detach a small body of cavalry under Lieut. BOOTH, as nuclei for them to rally under. He has advised the settlers to build a block-house and stockade, at the point selected by them, and then scout to the frount as far as possible, thus keeping the Indian moving and preventing the molesting of their families, until such time as the arrival of troops in this district will enable Gen. BLUNT to take the field himself. By the following petition addressed to him, a graphic picture of the dangers encountered by our frontier settlers can be gained. The story is too true, and in its simple telling obtains pathetic force and directness. The allusion to the State Executive arises from a belief that he has armed only such portions of the militia as are supposed to be controlled by officers favorable to his interests, and against Gen. LANE:

To Major-Gen. Blunt:

We, the people of Washington, Shirley and Republic Counties, in view of our exposed condition on the frontiers and the dangers that beset us, address to you this, our humble prayer, asking that protection to which we feel as loyal citizens we are entitled and our situation seems to demand, knowing that you will not turn us aside as did our present State Executive with "protect yourselves or run."

Sir, many of the people on this frontier came here in a time of profound peace, bringing with them their families and effects. Here they have toiled, and are toiling to build up and develop a country not long since considered a desert waste; and, Sir, they cannot consent to fly and abandon their long years of labor and suspense to the destroying hands of the enemies of civilization. Not safe from the first, our situation has become more and more critical as this cruel war in which the nation is engaged, drags along, till now it seems inevitably that destruction awaits us, if we remain here without protection. Our neighbors have been robbed and shot while pursuing their legitimate business woman have been ravished, our fields laid waste, and our stock driven off by those incarnate devils, and that without one single act of provocation on our part, and in view of their past career and their more recent hostile acts, we feel it to be our duty and right to call on you as an agent of the Government for assistance to repel these despoilers of our homes.

Sir, we appeal to you in behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have yielded up their lives to preserve the nation's honor. We appeal to you in behalf of the families of those who are fighting for Liberty and Union; and, lastly, we ask you in the name of right, justice and honor, to send us help if you can, if not, send us arms.

Moses Heller,	Hiram Cooper,
John G. Haynes,	Randal Waney,
E. T. Nuly,	Peter Erslinger,
George D. Seabury,	Nic Erslinger,

and 41 others.

The country in which the signers of the petition live is the usual Indian haunt between the Arkansas and the Platte. West of the settlement is the main Buffalo Range. The counties of Clay, Republic, Shirly and Ottawa are unorganized. The settlements are mostly along the valley of the Republican, which runs through them in a southeast course. This valley is very wide and heavily timbered. This is true also of its branches. On the Upper Republican is a large marsh or lagoon, called Lake Sibley. Beyond this is what is known as the "Bunch Timbers." At both these posts should be established. The Indians range in here. A large body are known to be at Lake Sibley with a quantity of stock, supposed to be stolen. Heading in this direction, a narrow-watershed only dividing these streams, are the waters of the Salomon and Saline Rivers, and of Pike and Beaver Creeks, streams having valleys several miles wide, well timbered, watered and with an abundance of grass. The Solomon is especially an Indian haunt. The buffalo frequent this region, and in all probability hereabout will be found the lodges of the hostile bands.

We have reports of the successful stampeding of the horses belonging to a company of Colorado Cavalry stationed at the Cimaroon crossing of the Arkansas, half way between Forts Larnard and Lyon. It is probable that the precaution directed by Gen. CURTIS of placing pickets on the outside of the herd at sufficient distance to see and alarm the herders, was not observed and the Indians consequently stole up and then dashing and yelling through the herd, succeeded in stampeding them.

A body of Indians will pass unobserved through the nearest timber, and then dashing out suddenly, each man, except the leader, lying extended on the off side of his horse, with only a leg and arm thrown over and exposed to fire, ride furiously towards the herd yelling only as Indians can. The leader, well mounted, sits upright at the head of the band, and makes his way through the herd, yelling and firing if he has a revolver. The animals become frightened and follow the leading horse which will be the Chief's. The other Indians close on the rear of the herd, and away all go like the wind. In this way the Colorado troops probably lost their horses, as did the detachment under Lieut. ELLSWORTH, of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, at Smoky Hill Crossing.

On the 6th inst., the Indians captured in this manner, 47 horses belonging to the Iowans, and five mules belonging to the stage company. The Indians were very daring, stealing up to within 300 yards of the block-house, and then dashing out. They numbered only 17. The men declare their leader to have been a white man. The guard fired upon them as they flew past. One of the heroes fired wounding an Indian. Immediate pursuit was made on foot and with five animals which were left, but to no purpose.

Capt. BOOTH, stationed at Salina, was informed as soon as a messenger could reach him, and started out with the hope of intercepting them. He reports as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, SALINA, Aug. 11, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: I have the honor to report the result by a scout made by myself and twenty enlisted men of my command up the Saline River, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles. Sunday morning, Aug. 7, 1864, I received a dispatch from Smoky Hill Crossing, stating that the horses of "H" Company, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had been stampeded and run off by a party of Indians. The dispatch stated the stock had been run north. I immediately determined to proceed up the Saline River, and intercept, if possible, the thieving red skins. We started Monday morning, with four days' rations—having no transportation, we could carry no more. We proceeded up the south bank of Saline River, throwing out flankers on each side to discover, if possible, traces of prowling bands of Indians. We marched this day about twenty-three miles, and camped about a mile from the river to keep away from the timber to guard against Indians stampeding our stock.

Tuesday morning we continued up the river to the mouth of Elkhorn Creek, which we crossed and proceeded up the west bank. This creek heads in towards the Smoky Hill and affords a good place for Indians to resort to, as it is surrounded by high hills, is well watered, and has good grass for that country. We followed this week to its head, scouting on both sides, but discovered no trace of Indians. We camped on the head of this stream Tuesday night. Wednesday morning we struck south and struck the head of Clear Creek, a branch of the Smoky Hill, which we examined thoroughly but discovered nothing. We then turned east and came upon the headwaters of Mulberry Creek, which stream we followed to Salina, where we arrived Thursday evening, Aug. 11, 1864.

The heads of the streams that run into Saline and Smoky Hill Rivers afford a good place for Indians to rendezvous, previous to making a descent upon any point east of them. I don't think there is or has been any Indians on the south side of Saline, within 35 miles of this place.

I find, upon my return, that a messenger came into this post on Monday morning, from the north side of Saline River, with a report that four men had been killed by Indians. The facts you will find in my report, as stated by Sergt. REYNOLDS, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, who accompanied the scouting party.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BOOTH, Captain Company L,
Eleventh K. V. C., Commanding Post.

The following additional report of Capt. BOOTH gives a statement of the last Indian outrage. There is no doubt but these men sold their lives dearly. Sergeant KENNEDY states that the ground where they fought was strewn with exploded caps and other evidence of a severe resistance; several blood-stained places were found at the point where the Indians attacked:

HEADQUARTERS, SALINA, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts, in regard to the killing of four men (by Indians) near Beaver Creek, about forty miles from this place, on the north bank of Saline River: Saturday evening, Aug. 6, 1864, four men, viz.: Two men, (brothers,) named MOFFITT, one TYLER and one HOUSTON, started from their ranche to kill a buffalo for meat, taking a two-horse team with them. Upon reaching the top of a hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the house, the Indians were discovered rushing down upon them. The horses were turned and run toward a ledge of rocks, where the men took a position.

They appear to have fought desperately and must have killed several Indians. Three of the men killed were scalped, but one of the men were left upon a rock close by; the horses were both shot through through the head. This was probably done by the ranche man to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians. The wagon was burned. The Indians made a descent upon the house in which was an old man and a woman; the old man shot one of the Indians through a hole in the wall, whereupon they all fled. They judged the number of Indians to be about a hundred.

When the messenger arrived at this place, a party of twelve citizens, with Sergt. REYNOLDS, of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, proceeded to the spot. They learned the above facts. The sergeant says the Indians retreated up the Saline River, west. As all the ranch men have left the country west of this point, the Indians will be obliged to fall upon the settlements for plunder. It seems as if they were determined to pick up all the stock possible, and kill all they can overpower.

The people of Saline County met in mass meeting this afternoon, "to devise ways and mean to protect themselves and property from the ravages of the red skins."

I would state here, General, my urgent need of more cavalry horses, to mount my company. I have, as yet, only eight Government horses, the balance (thirty) being private. All of which is respectfully submitted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BOOTH,
Capt. Co. L, 11th Ky. V. C., Comd'g Post.

The settlements most exposed are actively engaged in the erection of block-houses and stockades. At Salina, a small town on the river of that name, the residence and property of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, now commanding the Indian brigade at Fort Gibson, and formerly well known as the Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune*, the citizens have built a large and strong block-house 20 feet square, inclosed in a stockade 150 by 200 feet; a good well supplies water for men and stock. This is an example worthy of imitation.

At the crossing of the Smoky Hill, a place of importance on account of the Leavenworth and Fort Larnard stage station, Fort Ellsworth, is most admirably located. The block-house is built upon a moderate bluff on the north side of the river, commanding the country round and both sides of the stream. Below is a large strong stockade for corrall, which is pierced for musketry and can be defended from either the blockhouse or inside. There is no means of supplying water to the corrall. An attempt to dig a well was made, but stricking rock, it had to be given up. The garrison are supplied from a spring in the side of the bluff, approached by a covered trench from the post, and surrounded by a strong stockade.

The Indian War—A Note from George W. Lane to Senator James H. Lane.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The following note from GEORGE W. LANE, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, to Senator JAS. H. LANE, expresses the general feeling here:

The telegram purporting to be from the Indian Bureau at Washington is an outrage on the memory of the unarmed men and the unoffending women and children who have been killed and scalped by those treacherous devils the Indians.

Every band of Indians of any size on the plains have united for the purpose of exterminating and driving white men from these mountains and plains.

The only "wrongs" that I know of, are that these natural enemies to progress and improvement have been fed, strengthened and furnished with arms, under mistaken policy, the better to accomplish their hellish purpose.

If Colorado has any friends in the States let them prove it now.

Those who sympathize with the "wrongs" of the Indians had better cut their hair short before passing the Missouri River, as the Indians are no respectors of person, age or sex.

(Signed) G. W. LANE.

All the stores here remain closed, and the citizens are drilling and working on the fortifications.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

She is Spoken off Cole Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 22.

The brig *Rosetta*, from Pictou for Boston, put in here yesterday.

She spoke the *Tallahassee* on Saturday, steaming east, off Cole Harbor, about fifteen miles distant.

A vessel which arrived here yesterday, saw two steamers on Friday afternoon to the eastward. They were probably Federal gunboats.

There is do doubt but that the *Tallahassee* is the pioneer ship of a number of the same description that are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. C. Some of them, it is stated, are quite ready for sea, and may soon be heard from.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Florida.

The United States gunboat *Florida*, Lieut.-Commanding SAMUEL MAGAW, arrived yesterday morning from the blockade off Wilmington 15th, and Beaufort, 19th inst., where she has been stationed for the last eighteen months, during which time she had captured and destroyed runners of an aggregate value of over $2,500,000. A number of her officers were detached at Beaufort.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Commanding, Samuel Magaw; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, John McGowan; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. F. Brooks; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting Ensign, C. Washburn; Acting Master's Mate, H. T. Page; Senior Engineer, Wm. McLean; First Assistant Engineer, D. McArthur; Second Assistant Engineer, J. W. Hockett; Third Assistant Engineers, George F. Smith, Gilbert Welch and Edward Traynor; Acting Gunner, A. S. Soper; Captain's Clerk, W. F. Gantzinger; Paymaster's Clerk, W. W. Gilbert; Paymaster's Steward, J. B. Woodhouse; Surgeon's Steward, Thomas McKeener.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Comparative Heat and Drouth in Nashville—Effect on the Markets—Business and Management of the Nashville Post-office—What a Branch of the Sanitary Commission Yields in a Month.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

In the Washington dispatch of the 11th inst. to the TIMES, the thermometer is represented as standing there on that day at 96 degrees in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun. We may congratulate ourselves that "the lines have fallen to us" for the summer in a pleasanter place than that. On the bluffs of the "Rock City" the thermometer at no time this Summer has indicated a degree of heat over 100, and this point it has reached very rarely. The ordinary maximum has been 92 to 94 for the past four or five weeks, the thermometer ranging oftener below 90 than above it. The weather, since July began, has been hot, rather continuously, but less oppressively, I infer, than in New-York and Pennsylvania, at times, especially in the large cities. The climate here is every way as fine as in the Middle States, and less liable to extremes. No one who can stand a summer in Philadelphia or New-York need fear visiting and sojourning in Tennessee, even when "the dog star rages."

The drouth has affected the North far more than it has this region. A few weeks of dry weather, making the crops begin to pant a little, were succeeded by rich and refreshing rains, the last of which fell gushingly yesterday. Nothing that the ground yields to cheer the heart of man has suffered much. The supply of vegetables has been full and constant, and very fine vegetables they are. The genial soil of the State yields freely whatever of this kind a reasonable market can demand. A friend from Ohio, coming from Cincinnati the other day, says that this branch of the market, the present season, is better supplied, the quality of the articles better, the price cheaper here than there. Water-melons and musk-melons are specially exuberant—much to the delectation of the soldiers, who have a great *penchant* for these esculents, and the "cullud pussons," whose love for the water-melon is a passion, which seems ever rampant and insatiable. Go where you will through the streets, a load of melons encounters you, brought in from the country round about, by some enterprising "butternut," who, it may be, has ridden ten, fifteen, twenty miles, in his antiquated wagon, drawn by horses or mules quite as unpretending, and with no dread of bushwhackers before his eyes. Indeed, marketing from the country for miles around Nashville goes on as vivaciously as though guerrillas and prowling marauders were unknown to the region. The fact is full of significance as to what the Government, by its armies, has achieved in the way of pacificating and settling matters in this sometime turbulent Border State.

I referred not long ago to the number of letters passing through the post-office here on a given day. An opportunity was afforded me lately, through the courtesy of Mr. A. V. S. LINDSLEY, the efficient postmaster of Nashville, to pass behind the scenes, and see the interior of his realm, and how its complicated work is carried on. An item or two connected with this will not be without interest for a class of your readers.

The building, a two-story frame one, and somewhat advanced in years, stands on the corner of Church and Cherry streets, a situation at once central and commodious. It is not well adapted to its present heavy business, the room on the first floor being too straightened, rendering the use of the second floor, for a part of the sorting and distributing of the mails, a necessity. The daily lugging of great mail bags up and down stairs, is no agreeable pastime for the clerks, and does not much facilitate the business of the establishment. Still, the building is the best for the purpose that the place affords, and the new post-office buildings, long in contemplation, and meant to stand at some future time, on a selected spot directly across the street, have been obliged to yield to the unsettled times, and stay for the present unbuilt. As it is, this building is made to answer very well, and the post-master with his forty clerks, contrives to carry forward the work of his department with a system, energy and dispatch that do him and his employees great credit.

This being the distributing office for the Southwestern army, the claims of the soldiers are, of course, specially regarded. Every headquarters in the whole army has its distinct box, not less than every regiment. In writing to a soldier in the army, it is simply necessary to put the name of his regiment on the letter, and when the letter arrives here it is put in the box of that regiment, and forwarded promptly with the regimental mail. It is proper to mention the company the soldier belongs to, to facilitate the distribution when the letter reaches the regiment; but the covering up the whole face of a letter, as friends at home commonly do, with the name of brigade, division, corps, and army, and this in so fine or coarse a hand as to make it hard often to decipher the superscription, is entirely unnecessary, and, in fact, retards the clerks in dispatching their business. Let the soldier's friends write in a full, distinct hand his name, company, and regiment, and the letter will hardly go astray, and be likelier to reach its destination than when most elaborately directed.

For the quarter ending with June 30, the whole number of letters mailed at this office for the North amounted to 1,946,641. The number reaching here from the North, the bulk of which was sent to the army, during this period, being nearly the same, would give a total of more than three millions and three-quarters passing through this office for the three months. For the month of July 997,738 letters were mailed to the North, being more than half the whole number sent North during the three months previously, and indicating a marked increase in the quantity of letters mailed. The highest number sent North in one day, during July, was 47,000, while, for one day in June, the number passing through the office for the North reached the total of 111,000.

During the three months mentioned $51,376 61 were received at the office for postage stamps. The sum which was realized for this period, by percentage on mail matter at the prescribed rates, was $19,000, out of which $8,500 only were found necessary to pay all the expenses of the office, leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $10,500. This evinces a careful and economical administration of the affairs of this office, and deserves special commendation, in contrast with certain departments in which the Government money is handled and absorbed with the most reckless disregard of economy.

Having given some facts and figures in connection with the Post-office, I will close this letter with a few more connected with the Sanitary Commission's operations at this point. I have obtained these, like the others, from official sources, and they may be looked upon, therefore, as quite reliable.

The objection not unfrequently made at the North to contributions for sanitary purposes is, that the bulk of these gifts fail to reach their destination—at least, that a large part of what is given is absorbed in some mysterious way on its passage to the soldiers, whom it fails to reach, and, therefore, to benefit. Agents, employes, doctors, nurses and others, it is said, in certain quarters, enjoy the fruits of Northern bounty, while the poor soldier, sick and wounded, pines and languishes for the lack of what was specially given to comfort and cheer *him*. No doubt, the objection has force with a class, and though often answered, it is none the less persistently urged. There are those who captiously object to everything that others commend and support as good in itself, and beneficent in its aim and working—and if the good be done to the Government, or to those engaged in upholding it, *that* forms an additional reason for carping and hostility. To reason with such is labor thrown away. To get them to understand that the best systems, the grandest enterprises for doing good to man, have their incidental evils and drawbacks, is a vain undertaking. Nothing more than this is claimed by and for the Sanitary Commission. It has some evils, as every excellent system is likely to have, and as none carried out on so vast a scale can avoid having. But that it does the work it proposes to do thoroughly, and on a noble scale—that it brings its benefits to bear upon the disabled and needy soldier at precisely the right time, and in circumstances that reach his case most effectually—that as an almoner of the large and unfailing bounty of countless Christian communities, it has been faithful to its trust, and unwearied and self-denying in the exercise of it, the whole history of the war proclaims, and every honest soul delights to bear witness. The figures that follow are designed only as a slight additional testimony to its efficient and salutary work. They recount only a month's distribution of supplies, the month of June last, from the Nashville Sanitary Depot, to the hospitals and troops here, and to the army at the front, about four-fifths of all the supplies having gone in this latter direction: Comforters, 572; bed-ticks, 185; pillows, 1,369; pillow-cases, 1,909; sheets, 1,195; shirts, 8,954; drawers, 3,579; dressing gowns, 362; coats, 49; towels and handkerchiefs, 6,700; socks, 1,398; slippers, 51; arm slings, 179; eye shades, 17; bandages, pads and compresses, pounds, 12,584; pin-cushions, 400; canned fruit, 2,723 cans; condensed beef, pounds, 2,979; dried fruit, pounds 30,656; groceries, pounds, 8,198; butter, pounds, 2,135; eggs, dozens, 1,709; wines and spirits, bottles, 5,610; condensed milk, pounds, 8,604; apple butter, gallons, 50; pickles, gallons, 5,116; sourkrout, gallons, 8,760; potatoes, bushels, 5,184; onions, bushels, 9; ale, gallons, 2,733; crutches, pairs, 102; books and magazines, 2,380; crackers, pounds, 19,460; dried beef, pounds, 80; tea, pounds, 548; sugar, pounds, 3,951; codfish, pounds, 12,175; fans, 4,383; car loads of ice, 3; miscellaneous, including 190 boxes, contents not stated, 3,254.

The only comment I make on the above is, to say that comment is unnecessary. I had designed in this connexion, to say something of the Christian Commission, and the noble work it has done, and continues to do, for the soldier here as elsewhere, but this would be asking larger space, at present, than your columns can spare. C.V.S.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Order of the Sons of Liberty—Revolvers and Fixed Ammunition Seized—High Officials Belong to the Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 21.

Some days ago Gov. MORTON received a letter from the East, stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana.

On the 17th inst. four boxes were received, addressed to J. J. PARSONS, from H. H. DODDS & Co., printers, in this city.

Last night twenty-two boxes, to the same address, were received and drayed to H. H. DODDS & Co.'s establishment.

A military guard was immediatly placed around DODDS' building, and upon taking possession of it and making an examination, the boxes were found to contain a number of revolvers of the best description, and a quantity of fixed ammunition.

J. J. PARSONS and CHARLES B. HUTCHINS, partners of Mr. DODDS, and WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Grand Secretary of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, have been arrested and placed under military guard at the Soldies' Home.

The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. HARRISON still remains in custody.

This evening a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was in the safe of DODDS & Co.

This list includes the names of the Secretary of State, Auditor of the State, Attorney-General, and editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

The list also includes the names of four hundred rebel prisoners, who are third degree members.

Mr. H. H. DODDS is the Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

Arrival of the Arago.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 18, also arrived yesterday.

The blockade-runner *Prince Albert* attempted to enter Charleston Harbor on the night of the 9th inst. She was discovered by the gunners at Battery Chatfield, and the pieces were opened upon her with marked effect.

Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—one of the officers exchanged by flag of truce on the 16th inst., went to Folly Island on the night of the 17th. He intends to remain there a week or ten days, and then take passage for the North.

Privates P. TRACY, EDWARD BATEL, S. NOIROT and H. C. HIGGINSON, exchanged on the 16th, also came in the *Arago*, and intend to proceed to Washington, they having been elected a delegation by the Union prisoners at Andersonville, to represent the horrible distress they are in, and to urge the necessity of their being exchanged as soon as possible, that life may be saved. The rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange all that our Government will consent to.

Gen. HATCH is about to resume active operations in Florida.

Operations against Sumter are progressing.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Much better feeling has prevailed in mining circles of late, and mining stocks have been more active, at better rates.

The flour and grain markets are all firm, and prices well sustained.

There is considerable activity on the railroads in the interior.

The Oregon Railroad survey is being prosecuted.

The Northern Telegraph Line has been extended to Washington Territory, and is being pushed to Victoria.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

300	Erie Railway.....	111¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts....	111¾
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	130	200 do...........	111½
200	do..........s3	129¾	200 Chic. & N. W.....	54¾
500	M. S. & N. I. R..b3	87¾	100 do..........s3	54¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	130¼	200 P., F. W. & C.....	113⅜
200	do..........s3	130½	100 Atl. M. S. Co......	182½
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	58		

[Advertisement.]

MUTUAL INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.—The New-York Mutual Substitute Association—an association of gentlemen for the purpose of procuring substitutes for the coming draft. Only gentlemen of character and responsibility admitted to membership. No premium required to be paid till after the draft. Please call and learn rules. Office No. 493 Broadway, second and third floors.

[Advertisement.]

Sozodont, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF LEADING CHARACTERS.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Canibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including FIGHTING PHYSIOGNOMIES. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

I cheerfully recommend it to all who wish to rest quietly with the certainty that they will be wide awake on the arrival of any person disposed to enter without consent. HENRY A. LYMAN, No. 16 College-place. E. HOLMES, proprietor Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Emily B. Louder, from New-Orleans—Carl Von Herrman, E. Pragst, G. T. Payne, J. Danziger, L. M. Taney, H. T. Jett, L. Papinier, R. Dennistoun, B. Bernard and lady, Wm. Barnes and friend, Maj. Carncross, Master Reading, J. H. Jurkoski, J. Prince, P. Duclas, Simon Saloshim, Master A. R. Brosseau, N. O. White, J. W. Stone and friend, E. Pichon, Marcus Miguel, Adam Schnieder, wife and child, Jas. Chourreau, lady and child, Mrs. Henry Bartlett and child, Mrs. Papinier, Mrs. Brosseau, Miss S. White, C. N. White and lady, Rev. A. Kramer, Mr. Schwerin, Miss E. Legendre, Mrs. C. G. Reading, Mrs. Lowber, daughter and servant; Mrs. Wiberay, Miss L. E. Darrelli, Mr. Grev, Lieut. J. T. Dillin, Mr. Sardic, J. P. Sullivan and servant, J. L. More, Jules Poinsard, Mr. Blake, Mr. McMurda, A. S. Blake, J. W. Dix, A. Feodrau, F. Bragier, H. P. Allen, Chas. A. Hensler, C. Voorhees, Mr. Graham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 49 | Moon rises. 10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 09 | Gov. Island..12 58 | Hell Gate.. 2 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Alexandra, (Aust.,) Plocovich, Newry, Holmboe & Balchen; Arracan, Whitmore, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Electric, (Hamb.,) Joye, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Brazilian, (Br.,) Greene, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolff; Reina del Sud, (Argen.,) Weeks, Port Elizabeth, Reynolds & Cushman.

Brigs Sarah Alice, (Br.,) Jenkins, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Asia, (Br.,) Gandin, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Quango, (Br.,) Burke, Sydney, O. B., C. B. Swan.

Schooners J. W. Rumsey, Rogers, Fortress Monroe, C. H. Pierson; F. W. Johnson, Thompson, Elizabethport, I. B. Gager; E. Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Kenny; R. Burden, Burden, Washington, L. Kenny; Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. P. Kirtland, Bersse, Pictou, F. E. Bradshaw; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Transit, Weiden, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop E. Beckwith, Fox, Nassau, J. S. Black.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, McGuigan, Liverpool Aug. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse., 316 steerage and 32 cabin passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 10, 7 miles west of Bell Buoy, passed ship City of New-York; same day, 13 miles west of Holyhead, passed steamship Kangaroo. 17th, lat. 48 41, lon. 43 11, passed an iceberg. 21st, 309 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steamship City of London, hence.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 18, 5 P. M., and Fortress Monroe 20th, 9:30 A. M. Aug. 20, 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Fulton, with a 3-masted schr. in tow, bound S.

U. S. steam gunboat Florida, Lieut. commanding Saml. Magaw, from the blockade off Wilmington 15th inst., and Beaufort, N. C., 19th.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Lincoln, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 4 ds. and 2 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. The steamer Dakotah had not arrived at Havana.

U. S. steamer Kensington, Capt. Saltonstall, Fortress Monroe. Sunday night, during a fog, and while in charge of a coast-pilot, went ashore on Romer Shoal; was pulled off yesterday morning by steamtugs T. Van Houten, Virginia Seymour and H. Perry, Jr. Has not received any material damage.

Steamer E. B. Louder, Winchester, New-Orleans Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. The steamer United States arrived 10th. Anchored on the bar at 8 P. M. 21st.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 19th, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Haze, Balger, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol,) Howes, Newport 50 ds., with railroad iron to M. K. Jessup & Co.

Ship Mount Royal, (of Montreal,) O'Flaherty, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. to Daniel Starr.

Bark Frank Lovett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Horton, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Schooner Pond, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Nonpareil, (of Boston,) Flinn, Glace Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Bark M. L. Potter, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Cardiff 45 ds., with iron to master.

Brig Waccamaw, Nickels, Gonaives 17 ds., with logwood and cotton to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Thomas Owen, Guptil, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Manata, (Br.,) Hawkins, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to A. Bell's Son.

Schr. Rosalie, Hall, Harbor Island 10 ds., with fruit and ballast to James Douglas.

Schr. Azorian, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Hannibal, Rogers, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Cove, Eastport 9 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Globe, Rockwell, Fishing Bay, Md., with oak timber for New-Haven.

Schr. Gilman D. King, McGregor, Calais 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Juliet, Clark, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Robin, Hopkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alex. Henderson, Burnett, Gloucester.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Salem, for Albany.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

The new Italian frigate went on a three days' cruise to sea, yesterday afternoon.

Sailed.

Aug. 21—Steamers Admiral Dupont, Gen. Meigs. Ship Cynosure. Schr. Walter Raleigh.

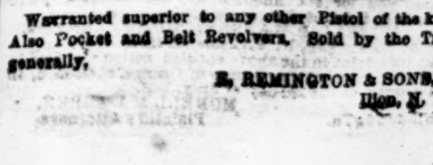
By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. barks Emily, Orespock; R. G. W. Dodge, Elizabethport; brig Minna Traub, Matanzas; schrs. Lizzie M. Stacy, of Norwich, from Port Royal, S. C., in charge of a United States officer, having been seized; Red Jacket, Justina and Indian Queen, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

J. W. Cummings—Br. bark, bound up the Delaware, Aug. 21, off Henlopen.

REMINGTON'S



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APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

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Ilion, N. Y.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

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CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

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New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., General Agents

TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

DR. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
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